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(equal to Apollinaris)
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
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The Standard

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Finest Old Scotch Whisky
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BUENOS AYRES.

PACKET EDITION — PER F.MS. PORTUGAL

No. 8853 — BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892 — XXXI YEAR

TEMPERATURE.

	Fahrenheit 2 p.m.	Barometer 2 p.m.
Feb. 15	84	756
" 16	88	757
" 17	73	757
" 18	81	767
" 19	81	757
" 20	81	758
" 22	84	760
" 24	77	759
" 25	79	758
" 26	83	755
" 29	70	766

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

FRIDAY MARCH 4, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(via Galveston.)

Cairo, March 3rd—The independent attitude of the new Khedive is giving rise to much comment in political circles. It is said that the young monarch is not so docile as his deceased father and that he wishes to extend his action from the limits of unimportant questions to graver state problems. In spite of these tendencies, it cannot be said that P-ince Abbas is either hostile to England or favourable to France. It is generally believed that his independent attitude is nothing but the characteristic trait of his race, a trait which misfortunes obliterated in his father. The son seems determined not to follow his father's footsteps.

London, 3rd.—An English correspondent travelling in the famine-stricken districts of Russia, states that the most horrible crimes and outrages are being perpetrated by the starving peasants in the valley of the Volga. He adds that the caravans of goods are escorted by armed forces, and that 40,000 acres of land are lying waste in Samara for want of seed. A large number of families live in miserable huts or on the ground like beasts.

Barcelona, 3rd — Several anarchists who attempted to destroy the German Consulate have been arrested.

Paris, 3rd—Favourable advices have been received from the Governor-General of Tonkin respecting the submission of the people to the authorities.

Brussels, 3rd—The anti-slavery expedition sent to meet the explorer Joubert on the Congo, found him near Lake Targanyka.

Rome, 3rd.—Yesterday the Pope gave audience to the Cardinals, who went to congratulate him on his 82nd birthday and the 14th anniversary of his coronation.

Tripoli, 3rd—In view of the serious disturbances caused by a decree forcing the natives into military service, the decree has been withdrawn by the Sultan.

Port Elizabeth, 3rd — The British steamer Alcester, bound for the Mauritius, from London, ran on a sunken wreck and sank, eight miles from Cape Agulhas. The crew were saved.

St. Petersburg, 3rd The Government, to stimulate the manufacture of cotton, has decreed that the import duties collected on cotton be returned to the exporters of manufactured articles.

Argos (Greece), 3rd—Dr. Waldstein has discovered the foundations of the temple of Hera, burned in the year 429 B.C. Several valuable bronzes were found in the temple.

Shanghai, 3rd—Nearly 20,000 Chinese rebels still hold their positions in the mountains, waiting for a favourable opportunity to renew their attacks. At Halon, yesterday, there was an invasion of pirates, who sacked and burned the whole village.

Paris, 3rd—The Bishop of Amiens is dead.

London, 3rd—Mr. Gibby, a prominent member of the Conservative party, has commited suicide, in Pembroke, Wales.

Hannover, 3rd A number of working men out of work have had a fight with the police, and many were wounded. Further rioting is feared, as the number of the unemployed is large.

Cannes, 3rd—Captain Percival, former-ly aide-de-Camp of the Duke of Albany, has died here.

Paris, 3rd—An officer has submitted to the Minister of War a new rifle invented by him, to be loaded with vitriol and used against savages. It carries seventy metres.

London, 3rd — The British steamer Plato, from Liverpool to Brazil, was abandoned and foundered off the Scilly Isles.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The electoral question for President of the Republic remains in the same position as at sailing of last packet, and Dr. Luis Saenz Peña is practically the only candidate before the public. Meantime the gold premium has declined 16 points, being now about 250 per cent, which shews an improved feeling and a revival of confidence. Dr. Peña's son has gracefully retired from the contest, as was to be expected, and if no political manœuvres come to disturb the present arrangement the new presidential era may be looked forward to as one of recuperation. It is well, however, to repeat the assurance which we have so often given our readers in Europe, that only the most determined advocates of fraud and deception can hold out any promise of the Argentine Republic resuming the service of the public debt in December 1893. If a respectable man be chosen President it will probably be possible to pay 1 per cent for some years, rising afterwards by degrees, seeing that the ultimate future of this country must be in some manner a counterpart of that of the U. States.

Carnival passed off quietly, and some of the railways had a slight increase of traffic. The Central Argentine offered return-tickets to Cordoba for 45$ (say 50 shillings), but the price was almost prohibitory and we doubt if a single passenger availed himself of the boon. In fact there is little disposition on the part of railway-managers in this country to promote passenger traffic on holidays.

On the 15th inst. the new branch of the Central Argentine Railway will be opened from Victoria (San Isidro) to Capilla del Señor; the proposed extension to Pergamino has been abandoned. It is impossible to believe one-half of the stories that are current about the waste of money by the Central Argentine people in the last two or three years. The only hope, meantime, for the shareholders (if they can throw overboard the Directors) is to amalgamate with the Rosario Railway Co.

The Great Southern Railway last week opened a section from Ayacucho to Balcarce, being a portion of the proposed branch line to Necochea, running nearly parallel with the Maipu and Mar del Plata branch. The latter has done a fair traffic during the summer months, some hundreds of people having gone to Mar del Plata for the sea-bathing. Thousands would have gone, but for the high charges of the two principal hotels. It may be that in time cheaper hotels or comfortable furnished lodgings may be available, and then the place will be accessible to persons of moderate fortune.

Killing Jewish settlers in Santa Fe has received a check by the Lynching of one of the assassins, a policeman. This was none too soon, as several Jews were butchered in cold blood during the last six weeks. Some of the Rosario papers observed that the police were implicated in a system of plunder and murder with regard to all European colonists, Christian or Jewish.

An unusually atrocious murder was committed a few days ago in the Matriz or cathedral of Tucuman, where a man cut off the head of a woman while kneeling before the altar. There is not the least hope of the assassin being punished, as it is now 17 years since any murderer has been executed in the Argentine Republic, except in the case of a soldier killing his superior officer.

The British and American Benevolent Society has published its balance-sheet for 1891, by which it appears that 1140 persons received assistance during the year, at a total outlay of £600 sterling.

Some of those who go around the world seeking to disfigure whatever is beautiful in Nature provided they can thereby "turn an honest penny," have succeeded in getting a concession from Pres. Pellegrini to desolate Victoria Island and some adjacent shores of Lake Nahuel Huapi, by cutting down the primeval forests and turning out logs to the extent of 3,000,000 feet. The press or people of Buenos Ayres has had no word of protest (except our own) against this outrageous work of Vandalism by Messrs. Christie and Co.

Rumors are still current that the question of boundary with Chile is likely to cause uneasiness. We have been hearing the same story for 35 years.

An important question as regards the Mercantile Shipping Act was raised in Buenos Ayres last week. It appears that a certain Liverpool firm owned two steamers, the British Queen and the British Prince, the former of which proceeded to Rio Janeyro, the latter arrived at Buenos Ayres. All of the crew except 3 men, of the British Queen died of yellow fever at Rio Janeyro, and the owners then telegraphed to Buenos Ayres for the sister-ship to proceed thither at once. In this emergency the crew applied to us for advice, and we recommended them to refuse to go to Rio Janeyro at all hazards. Thereupon the British Consul considered it his duty to summon a Naval Court to try the officers and men, on Ash Wednesday, but unfortunately the owners changed their intention and telegraphed hither to cancel the charter to Rio Janeyro. Had they persisted in their resolve it would have given occasion for trying a question of the highest importance.

In answer to numerous inquiries from England we feel glad to announce that we intend going to press in a few days with a new edition of the River Plate Handbook, which will probably appear in July. Advertisements at £1 per page will be received until 15th. June. This will be the 6th. edition since 1863, bringing up the number of copies printed to 11,000, and the expenditure on the printing to £2,100 sterling: the work has never received any encouragement or subvention from the Argentine Government.

The exchange has been dull and stationary, owing to stagnation in both imports and exports. We quote:

On London 48¼-½d.
On Paris 5.07-5.08fcs.
On France 5.06-5.09fcs.
On Antwerp 5.09-5.11fcs.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent)

Feb. 26th.

"A little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" has often been the warning or precursor of a fatal tempest. A Cassandra is necessary now and then to waken up a people from a state of lethargy or an exaggerated feeling of security, such as the Trojans felt behind their towering walls, and the French when Napoleon III. invited them to accompany him on a 'paseo' to Berlin. Now, it is my opinion that the Argentine Republic requires a Cassandra to waken it up a bit, although it is more than probable that she would meet the same fate as the inspired daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and her predictions similarly be discredited.

When the two Osborns, one in Santiago and the other in Buenos Ayres, agreed on the general principles of a treaty of limits between the two countries, afterwards accepted in its inchoate state by the two governments, we were all lulled in a blissful feeling of security; for if the truth must be told, the "little cloud" was looking rather black on the summit of the Aconcagua. The signing of the treaty, however, by no means settled the dangerous question; it was one thing the imaginary lines drawn on a map and the physical-geographical lines demarked by a scientific and political commission, and already disputes have arisen. As I understand, the Argentines interpret the limits of the Andes to mean a line drawn from the highest peaks, which would be excessively vague, while the Chili commissioners desire to adopt the principle of the watershed, which certainly appears to be the most sensible, but which, it appears, would be favorable to Chile, as she would in this encroach in the north and south on what is now considered Argentine territory. Yes, the treaty is signed, but the question of limits is not settled and therefore there is still a reason for anxiety.

Argentines have been for years back living in a fool's paradise; they pretend to look on Brazils, as their rival and enemy, which is nonsense; and they ignore the little Spartan realm beyond the Andes, which by the very nature of things is the natural enemy of this colossus of the Plate. And what do we see even now? The Chileno hates the Argentino with an animosity which he cannot explain perhaps, but it is none the less very real. It is possibly envy, not of what Argentines are, far the Chilenos think themselves far our superiors, but envy for our immense territory while they are cooped up on a narrow ledge between the mountains and the sea.

I repeat we are living in a fool's paradise. Chile is an aggressive country; she must be so, for she must have room for expansion to enable her to become, what is her ambition, the most powerful nation in South America. Tarapacá, that she wrested from the Bolivians, will not satisfy her we may depend upon it. Patagonia up to the Rio Negro, Alsace and Lorraine, I mean Mendoza and San Juan, would secure for Chile the coveted preponderance. And while, united as one man, intensely patriotic, with a citizen soldiery thoroughly to be depended on, a strong central and homogenous government, the most powerful fleet and army in South America, is ready for an emergency, what have we Argentines been doing? Instead of a homogeneous nation we are Puntanos, Correntinos, Cordoveses, Jujeños, anything but Argentines. Our provincial governors, intent on holding and retaining power, have so debased the peasants the men to whom the defence of the country is entrusted, that no such a thing as patriotism exists. Argentine authorities have stamped out Argentine patriotism. All classes are debased. While in Chile from Sandy Point to Tarapaca there is a universal shout of "Viva Chile!" here there are hundreds of thousands of men who would scarcely understand you were you to tell them they were Argentine citizens. Will some of our great men tell me, supposing that Chile were to become aggressive, what is to prevent this...... and demoralised nation from suffering the fate of the French in 1870. French and Argentines are brave enough; but it is not that. We have not got what the Chilenos have, patriotism, unity, discipline, tenacity, and, I may add, a national audacity that nearly precipitated them into a war with the United States.

I am perfectly amazed at the supineness of the Argentine nation. We want citizens to make our country powerful, and our institutions, our public men, and our perverse systems of government, instead of citizens, have given us helots.

What does Cassandra say, O Argentinos; O my countrymen? For am I not your countryman, I who have lived a generation amongst you, I whose children are heirs to the evil. What is Cassandra telling you? That you have squandered the wealth of the nation, that you have placed the liberties of the people in the hands of irresponsible caciques, calling themselves governors of provinces; that you have debased the national character; that you have debilitated its natural vitality and have corrupted the very fountains of patriotism. Cassandra will tell you, O Argentinos, that while your country is rent with dissensions, unworthy passions and dissolution of moral obligations, her little neighbour over the other side of the Aconcagua, has become great and powerful, so powerful in fact, that if the fatal chance should occur that the peace between the two countries be ruptured, I do not see any probability of Argentina resisting an attack from Chile, which could in a few weeks bring against us an overwhelming disciplined army, against which, with all the proverbial Argentine courage, we have neither men or elements to contend. It would end for us in a Sedan.

LETTER FROM MAR DEL PLATA.

(Our special Correspondent.)

March, 1st.

In the last week the weather has continued fine, with the exception of a few showers of short duration, and these three days of Carnival have been specially propitious. On Sunday last particularly, the sky was serenely blue, the winds hushed, and the dark sapphire of the sea scarcely broken by a sparkling ripple at its edge. So many tourists have come to pass the holidays that two trains were necessary to bring them, and all arrived without the slightest accident. Amongst those who have lately paid us a visit for a longer or shorter time have been: Rev. Mr. Pinchard, of Lomas, Mr. H. G. Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dobson, Dr. Born, Mr. C. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. Ashworth, etc. The Luro family have returned to pass the carnival, Dr. Roque Saenz-Peña has also taken rooms, to rest himself probably after his late meteoric flight through the politicel sky, Señor Casal, of racing fame, Señor Bollini, who may possibly be the "Lord Mayor", and other Argentine families are those of Ocampo, Acevedo, Otero, Arroyo, Bernal, Villanueva, Daireaux, and many others.

A great exodus is expected to take place to-night, as the end of Carnival is generally looked on as the close of the bathing season, which has fortunately been without any fatality this year. A young gentleman was almost carried out by the current during the week, but luckily had a buoy thrown to him in time, with the line attached to which he was afterwards drawn ashore. Mr. Prodgers, who is our best swimmer here, swam out to his assistance, and only returned with some difficulty, when he found it was not required. Captain Marriott also astonishes the natives by his long swims out to sea, the "rambla", or wooden promenade being lined on these occasions by crowds of eager spectators, who stand open-mouthed on tip-toe.

A great event was the masked ball at the Bristol last night. The Argentine "niñas" arranged to go dressed as babies or young children in a kind of Kate Greenaway costume; the English and Germans being supposed to take care of them dressed as nurses in black with white caps, collars, and aprons. The young ladies said they made the dresses themselves during the day, but they probably got the governesses and the servants to help them at least. Dancing was going on in the usual quiet manner, when screams and shouts of laughter were heard rapidly approaching from outside, and then suddenly the "salon" was overwhelmed in an avalanche of masks and fancy dresses, which romped and jumped about with an amount of "barullo" impossible to be described. Of course, this was all assumed so as to sustain the character of "babies," and did not by any means come natural to the young ladies in question, and as for the "nurses" they were models of sedateness. Then, after a while, the young men disappeared and soon returned in hideous masks, chambergo hats, and "salidas de baño," when the din became intolerable and only ceased a little when dancing recommenced, which was continued till the small hours of the morning.

But the greatest event of all was the bull-fight which took place to-day at three in the afternoon, a couple of thousand people being present, if we count those on the azoteas around. Four bulls came out successively which were met by "toreros" from Montevideo. No horses were used, nor was any bull killed. The Spaniards in knee breeches and silk stockings simply used the "capa" constantly and then ran behind a convenient partition. The "banderillas" were placed in each case before the animal was allowed to retire, and this certainly required some courage to do, though the general tone of the thing was cowardly. An exciting thing occurred when a man jumped over the ring from the crowd and held the 'capa' right before the bull, escaping apparently by a miracle before he could be persuaded to retire. The sport is certainly very exciting, and as carried out here not so very cruel. The authorities, in fact, may easily wink at it as they do at the gambling, thus allowing an additional attraction, if so it be, to Mar del Plata.

In haste, I am,
Yours very truly,
J. P. McNamee.

SUFFERINGS ON FLORES ISLAND

(From the "Uruguay News.")

The accounts we have received of the treatment of the persons who have to suffer quarantine on the Island of Flores would hardly be believed, nor would it be credited that such a state of things could exist in a country which calls itself civilized.

These stories have only come out since the dismissal of General Callorda from the Ministry of War. The complaints from those who had undergone quarantine were common enough, but they passed unheeded, because the sufferers were only too glad to get away, say no more about it, and try and forget the whole thing: but now that some of the employees can open their lips the expose is and will be worse even than was expected. It appears that some months ago a change was made from the old contractor who had held that position for three years, and who had the contract for another year, to a new man appointed by the Minister of War, who arbitrarily superseded the previous owner for a man of his own.

The first class passengers are charged $3., the second $2 and the third class $1.50.

The 1st and 2nd class sleep in rooms holding 10 beds each. The 3rd class have a straw mattress and horse rug on the floor. The 3rd class have no knives, forks or spoons: they receive a so-called soup into which a piece of bad meat has been thrown in a tin plate and their tea is made of baked beans: lately so starved have they been that they have begged pieces of bread from the other passengers. The meat is killed under the windows of the Lazzaretto, and skins and offal are left in the sun to fester.

The system of crowding hundreds of passengers into buildings quite unfitted for their numbers and without sanitary arrangements is bad enough, but it is not the worst as far as sanitation goes, for not very long ago there were 700 persons on the island besides whom, three ships were waiting to land their passengers.

One of these was a steamer direct from Rio de Janeiro. When it was found that there was no more room in the Lazzaretto these vessels, after a 24 hours' quarantine, were given free pratique. So much for quarantine regulations.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago there was a sort of emeute amongst the 3rd class passengers on the island, which at one time looked serious, but whatever happened was hushed up at the time by the authorities.

The row arose from two causes, one of which was the badness and scarcity of food, but another reason known only to a few, was that there were some first class passengers on the island who possessed considerable quantities of money and jewelry.

The plot to seize these in a general melée was blown upon and the few attendants were prepared for the outbreak and the valuables were safely lodged in the Governor's house.

In the dusk one evening a man was discovered climbing up a telegraph pole, to try and cut the wires, he was forced to come down and severely beaten. A large number of persons now attacked the guard, which only consisted of seven men, and threatened them with personal violence.

This guard consisted of the men who cut up the meat required daily and were armed with the large knives used for that purpose, and their assailants had sticks and small knives, but oddly enough there was no actual bloodshed although several persons were badly beaten.

It is to be hoped that under the new Minister for War and Marine such scenes will not again occur.

THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

EXCURSION TO TANDIL.

Favored by fine weather the trip to the city of the rocking-stone was a great success. The squeeze at Plaza Constitucion on Saturday night was tremendous; crowds of excursionists to Mar del Plata and several other parts of the line, but thanks to Mr. Lovedale, the traffic superintendent, all difficulties were successfully surmounted and we got away a few minutes after 10 p.m. Passing Domselaar one of our axles got over-heated, this causing considerable delay. The party comprised the following persons:—Rev. J. H. Gybbon Spilsbury, Mrs. Spilsbury, Miss Kley, Miss—Kley, Mrs. Archibolt, Mrs. Dierks, J. L. Mackinnon, Mr. Kley, G. W. Dalley, Mr. Gehner, W. Barr, W. Graham, H. Dobson, J. A. Carter, Mr. Betzel, Mrs. Betzel, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, A. M. Challinor, F Wilmot, R. R. L. Mackinnell, Mr. Thurburn, C. Alexander, W. Pilling, Prof. Munro, J. M. Drysdale, W. Atherton, N. H. Clutterbuck, D. W. Hughes, G. S. Edmunds, W. Fleury, F. H. James, H. W. Sloper, J. Farrar, E. W. Darmer, H. Wilson, Neild I. F. B., Wilson A. M., Thompson John.

It was midday before Tandil was reached. The town is small but well built and surrounded by the most charming scenery. After breakfast a rush was made for the rocking-stone. Mr. Wilson alone climbed to the top.

The members of our party being ranged round, some good views were taken by Mr. Graham. The origin of this stone was discussed, and yet the great question is not how it came there, but how it remains. A stroke of lightning struck off one end, yet the severest hurricanes move it not. According to the late Mr. Neville Mortimer's calculations, it weighs 215 tons, but other engineers say that it is over 220.

The best hotel is kept by Mons. Jean Dhers who settled at Tandil in 1858 when it was only a military fort; there is only one house built of stone, the people knowing not the value of the splendid materials at their door-steps. Mr. Edmonds of the London Bank says that the formation of the mountains is precisely that of Wales; that valuable slate quarries should exist.

At the banquet on Sunday, several speeches were made, the chairman drawing a very nice simile from the position of foreigners in this country whom, he said, resembled the rocking stone in its slight grip on the earth. Mr. Spilsbury concluded by urging all Englishmen here resident to study not alone the language, but the character of the Argentine people, thus contributing individually, as the English Literary Society does collectively, to the progress and prosperity of both nations. (Cheers.) Mr. F. H. Mulhall congratulated the company on the spirit of goodfellowship manifested on all sides.

Mr. Hughes spoke in eloquent terms of the president and committee for having invented so pleasing and cheap a method of passing the holidays.

Mr. Monteith Drysdale disowned all share in the merit of the idea, he and the other members of the committee having left the matter entirely in the hands of the originator, the Revd. Mr. Spilsbury.

Mr. Munro rejoiced to think that, whilst enjoying ourselves, we were forwarding the interests of our community in the best and most efficient manner.

Mr. Pilling spoke enthusiastically of the growth and progress of our countrymen here during the last half century. Some good songs followed, by Messrs. Carter, Drysdale and Edmonds.

Monday evening was dedicated to the ladies. Mrs. Gregory, the Misses Blythman and the daughters of some Scotch farmers from the neighborhood, added to our own lady-visitors, made quite a fair display of youth and beauty, dancing being kept up with spirit until daylight.

The ascent of the Leones mountain on Tuesday was a difficult and dangerous undertaking, only four of our company being able to reach the top. Their names deserve to be recorded, viz., Messrs. Geinert, Atherton, Barr and Graham. At the foot of the mountain was spread before the weary travellers a plenteons supply of good things. The train for B. Ayres started at 8 p.m.

In conclusion I may say that I know of no finer or cheaper "paseo" for those who have a couple of days to spare, to enjoy good railway travelling, commodious hotel, beautiful mountain scenery, fresh air and genial neighbours. Mr. Reade of Barracas has a strange legend of the Rock which space will not permit of my recounting here.

F. H. M.

WONDERFUL CRUISE OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

The Murature, one of the two 1st class torpedo-boats recently built for the Argentine Government, by Messrs. Thorneycroft of London, arrived in the Boca at noon on Monday, after lying out 10 days in quarantine in the outer roads.

Capt. Palmore reports having left London on Monday Jan. 4th; and Greenhithe, where the compasses were adjusted, on the following day, on the afternoon of which she put into Dover with a low barometer and threatening weather, to wait for a change. On Sunday the 10th she proceeded down Channel with a fresh N. E. wind, which increased to a gale by the time Cape Ushant was reached; from there to Cape Finisterre, the Murature had a bad time of it, being followed for three days by a furious N. E. gale, and a heavy sea, which tossed her about like a shuttlecock. She behaved beautifully on the whole however, and made excellent weather of it, except on one occasion, when an unusually heavy sea struck her on the quarter, broaching her too, and sweeping the decks aft, carrying away a boat, and doing other damage. She reached Lisbon on Jan. 14th and remained there, waiting for fine weather, until the 22nd. The voyage then proceeded smoothly, the Ports of Las Palmas, St. Vincent, and Pernambuco were visited for the purpose of coaling; the Murature having left the latter port on Feb. 8th and steamed to La Plata where she arrived on Feb 18th without stopping. This distance, being about 2,300 miles, is the longest ever covered by a torpedo boat at one stretch. Outside the river she ran into a pampero, which although only lasting about 16 hours, was unusually vicious, and caused a nasty heavy and short sea, such as seamen particularly dread; and here again she had her sea-going qualities tested thoroughly. Captain Palmore reports that in spite of the fact that the rolling and pitching of the vessel far exceeded anything of the sort he had previously met with during 30 years' experience at sea, the ship behaved marvellously well, and did not on any single occasion take on board heavy water, although continually enveloped in spray.

The average speed of the Murature during the 10 days run from Pernambuco, under one engine only, was 9½ knots per hour; and between Cape Santa Maria and La Plata, under the same circumstances, but with smooth water, it was 14 knots per hour.

The Murature is 153 ft. in length by 14 ft. 7 in. extreme beam; and draws with 30 tons of coal on board, 3 ft. 9 in. forward, and 5 ft. 7 in. aft, inclusive of the heel-guard which is nearly 2 ft. below the body of the ship. She is fitted with twin screws and rudders, and can work either one or both engines at option, with either one or both boilers. Her highest speed with one engine is about 16 knots, and with both running at full speed i. e. making 500 revolutions per minute, she made on her trial trip of 2½ hours, an average speed of 25·3 knots, equal to about 29 statute miles per hour. She can carry sufficient coal to cover the distance of 2,800 at the rate of 9½ knots, with moderate weather.

Her armament consists of three torpedo-tubes, one at the bows, one amidships, and one aft; they carry 10. in. torpedos, which are the largest and most destructive yet made, the charge for the forward one being 100 lbs of gun-cotton, and for the other two 60 lbs. each. In addition to these, she carries three very powerful quick-firing Nordenfelt guns of the latest pattern, which carry 8 lb. and three lb. shells, the latter of which penetrate 2 in. of steel at 1000 yards, the former being still more powerful.

She and her sister-ship, the Comodoro Py, which Captain Palmore will bring out as soon as he returns to England, are considered in every respect the most magnificent torpedo-vessels yet built; and the severe test to which the Murature has been put in leaving England in mid-winter to steam hither, a distance of over 6,000 miles, through all weathers, and the excellent way in which she has behaved throughout the trip, show that she is a credit to her builders, and an acquisition indeed to the navy of the Argentine Government.

As the Murature steamed into the Boca on Monday, although she bore evidence of the long and somewhat severe passage which she had lately undergone, her trim and neat appearance were a credit to her commander and crew, the former of whom, as we were quite prepared to find from the ship's appearance, was trained in "Her Majesty's Service."

CRIME IN ARGENTINA.

We summarise as follows an interesting article on the above subject by Mr. Gabriel Carrasco in the *Economista Argentino*:—

Take up any paper, from the well-edited sheet of the capital to the most insignificant, diminutive political organ of the province, and you find the details of some crime committed. We do not mean such crimes as robberies; we mean outrages on life and honor, which seem to be at the mercy of the murderer's dagger, to the disgrace of our Administration of Justice. The criminal record of the Argentine Republic is in deed a terrible one. The reader shudders and exclaims, "What kind of a country is this?" A murder in Europe sleeps a whole nation in consternation. If people in Europe were to read our criminal record, the current of emigration would flow to other shores.

Within the last few days the tide of crime seems to have risen in an extraordinary way in Cordoba and Santa Fé Provinces, to such a degree in fact that the inhabitants are terrified, and in one of the Santa Fé colonies the settlers held a meeting to discuss the advisability of enforcing Lynch Law. The idea was accepted. Could anything more eloquently point to the impunity of crime?

But let us compare Argentina, in respect to crime, to civilized countries. According to the Police Report compiled for the last census, crime in the city of Buenos Ayres compares as follows:—

	1881.	1885.	1887.
Murders	22	22	32
Assaults	476	581	625
Rapes	4	15	20
	502	618	677

In other words, 500 to 700 persons are annually stabbed in Buenos Ayres, the most civilized and populous city of South America.

Now let us look at Rosario:—

	1887.	1889.
Murders	18	26
Attempts at murder	31	11
Assaults	415	361
	464	388

The population of Buenos Ayres is 590,000, that of Rosario 50,000; so that the number of assaults in Rosario in 1887 was seven times that of Buenos Ayres. This is truly horrible.

Let us now turn to the criminal record of Paris. We have it for 1886:—

Manslaughter	148
Infanticides	21
Nocturnal assaults	152
Corporal injuries	705
Other assaults	270
	1196

The population of the Seine Department, of which the foregoing are the criminal statistics, was in that year three million souls.

The criminal statistics of Norway, which has a population in round numbers of two millions, shew as follow for 1889:—

Manslaughter	18
Infanticides	36
Assaults	344
	398

Now let us compare the rate per 100,000 inhabitants:—

Norway (1889)	45
Paris (1886)	39
Buenos Ayres (1887)	135!
Rosario (1887)	928!!

Horrible! We may here observe that last year's criminal record of Argentina was much greater than in preceding years. But we have avoided the figures to preclude party recriminations.

It may be inferred from the foregoing tables that, to a given number of inhabitants, for one crime committed in Norway, there are two committed in Paris, 9 in Buenos Ayres and 73 in Rosario!!

Now, what do our authorities do with our criminals? Turn them into guardians of public order, draft them into the police force or into the army. No wonder that crime is continuously increasing. If we want to stem the torrent of crime, we must enforce the laws of the country with unrelenting severity.

PLANTATIONS IN THE CHACO.

In reference to the plantations in the Chaco, we make the following extracts from a letter to an Argentine contemporary:—

The new sugar-cane plantations on cleared wood lands are magnificent. The cane alrerdy four months old has attained an extraordinary degree of development. Mr. Bonaccio calculates the yield in certain parts at 48 tons per acre. What a pity he has not a thousand acres under cane! But you cannot go forward in seven league boots in the Chaco. I have visited the Formosa settlement. What a contrast to Messrs. Meyer and Bonaccio's plantation! Of the 300 and odd lots into which the settlement is divided, barely one hundred are occupied. You see a small maize plantation covering a few acres, some beans and a few struggling tobacco plants! Here maize yields twice a year, and yet the settlers import maize from Santa Fe! How do these settlers live I asked. Miserably. On milk and cheese, maize and beans. They are utterly devoid of any ambition to improve themselves and their farms. A bottle of milk is worth 20 cents, a kilo of tobacco three dollars, and maize two dollars per 10 kilos. Well, I was not astonished at the price of milk. The cows are fearfully thin. The farms are not fenced in. Formosa needs more hands to make any headway.

I saw some tobacco-plantations, but on a small scale. The yield is very good, and the quality is not bad. The best lands for the tobacco-plant are the cleared woodlands.

The palm is an indispensable tree in the Chaco. The colonists use it for building purposes. It grows in abundance.

I had occasion to meet a gentleman who was on the look-out to start a sugar-factory and plantation. I advised him to try the Chaco, and I gave him my reasons for thinking the Chaco the best place for the business. In the first place, freights are cheap and communication by water easy. The freight on a ton of goods from Tucuman to Buenos Ayres is $40; from the Chaco to Buenos Ayres it is about ten dollars, Then land in Tucuman is worth $200 the acre, while in the Chaco you can get land for eight dollars the acre. The cane is sold in the Chaco at a fourth of the price in Tucuman, which is a decided advantage for a sugar-factory. Sugar-cane in Tucuman is in great demand owing to the number of factories, which explains the great difference in the price of the cane. My interlocutor being very anxious to know what it would cost to start a factory capable of turning out 2000 tons of sugar per annum, I proceeded to give him the following information. The entire factory, including building and machinery would cost $150,000 gold, probably less than that. Now, in regard to the plantations, it would be well to commence with 200 acres, which would serve as seed for a plantation of 1200 to 1500 acres in the following year. The cost of planting the first two hundred acres would be $80,000, which would include all items of expenditure. The second year there would be no necessity to purchase seed, but the cost of clearing and planting 1200 acres would be $250,000. I make out the cost as follows:—

	$ paper
Factory—$150,000 gold	600,000
12,500 acres at $8	100,000
Planting 200 acres 1st year	80,000
" 1,200 " 2nd "	250,000
Harvesting	100,000
Total	1,130,090

Now for the returns:—

	$ paper
2,000 tons of sugar at $600 per ton	1,200,000
250,000 litres alcohol at 20 cents	50,000
Total	1,250,000

The expenses decrease in the succeeding years. Of course, there must be a competent person to conduct the business. An incompetent person would soon involve the whole concern in ruin. And it is precisely on account of the lack of competent persons to manage such concerns that more sugar-factories are not started, for the business is a very fine one. The principal thing is to secure soil that will not be exhausted the third year. In the Chaco you have soil of boundless fertility.

CONVERTING THE URUGUAYANS.

Mr. Kennedy, secretary of the Unified Uruguayans, has been trying to stir up His Excellency Don Giuseppe Ellauri, in London, without effect.—

Uruguay Unified Bondholders' Committee, Bishopsgate Street
London, 30th. January.

Your Excellency,

Up to now we have received no acknowledgment of our letters of the 18th and 22nd instant, and we therefore fear that, although the letters were severally left at your Hotel by Special Messengers, they cannot have reached your hands, as it is the custom, at least in Europe, for Special Agents of Foreign Governments to acknowledge the receipt of official communications addressed to them.

To avoid the failure of this letter reaching you, we forward it to you by registered post.

As the date fixed for the deposit of Bonds with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. expires on the 31st instant, and to defeat any inaccurate information coming from apocryphal sources, we respectfully request Your Excellency to instruct Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. at once to furnish us with the amounts of the Bonds deposited with them for conversion:—(*a*) of the 5% Loan of 1883, (*b*) of the 6% Loan of 1888, (*c*) of the 6% Loan of 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Sidney S. Kennedy,
Secretary.

N.B.—No reply whatever has been received from Dr. Ellauri.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The politicians of all parties were "themselves again" yesterday, after the delights of Carnival. Nearly all the Convention men have arrived from the provinces, and will hold their first preliminary meetings to-day. Sunday next—when the Acuerdo Convention will meet—will be even a more momentous day for Argentina than the 7th of last month.

The weather was too hot to be pleasant yesterday, but our meteorological subscribers comforted us with the assurance that rain is at hand. It is very badly wanted in the camp. A vigorous cyclone paid the city a visit about 2 a.m. yesterday morning, but did no harm to man, beast or building.

The strike of the milkmen came to an end yesterday. While it lasted, there was more ink than milk spilt. The City Analyst wrote to the papers; the milkmen wrote to him; the Lord Mayor wrote on general principles, and lots of other people on no principles at all. The City Analyst has promised that in future he will himself superintend all the analyses of the milk, and not leave it to subordinates. Dr. Arata says it would be well to change the mode of distribution of the milk, and have it delivered from light spring-carts, instead of the present system.

Travellers on the Western and Central Argentine Railways will be glad to hear that those public benefactors and favourites, Messrs. Mackern and Shine, have opened a book stall at the Lujan station, just at the "Meeting of the Waters"—we mean the Meeting of the Lines: and travellers can buy their mental pabulum for the journey and branch of to their respective trains in the most convenient way.

Here we are again. Two more yellow fever cases in port, with a literary smack about them, as one is on board the Cicero and the other on the Hugo.

We have been requested by Dr. O'Farrell, Hon. Sec. of the St. Patrick's Day dinner, to state that although over two hundred circulars have been sent to Irishmen in the camp, it is possible that many may not reach through wrong addresses etc. To those who have not received them he offers his apologies and begs to say that on and after Monday next the cards of admission may be had on application to the Hon. Treas. Mr. Patrick Ham, 367 San Martin. The city circulars will probably be distributed on Saturday. None will be sent to members of the Committee nor to any of the gentlemen present at the meeting of 24th. February.

Furlotti gives a grand concert to-night in the Tigre Hotel for the benefit of those deserving members of the Press, the "Cronistas," the hardest worked and hardest up class of men in the community, so we hope there will be a phenomenal audience.

An ugly rumour of a political conspiracy in Cordoba to put the Governor "under the sod" was reported yesterday. Our Radical friends are accused of knowing all about it.

The Anglo-Argentine Tram Co. is in for an action for $20,000, the estimated value of one of the legs of a Ligurian gentleman who jumped off a car in motion and had the limb smashed. The Company plead that there is no leg in town worth half the money; not even a ballet-dancer's.

Who wants a stern-wheel exploring steamer? Read Mr. Jordan's advertizement in another column.

We beg to thank the *Herald* for its kind remarks on "The Handbook of the River Plate." One of the first copies of the new edition shall go to the corner of Cuyo and San Martin.

The presentation to Rev. Mr. Spilsbury at the rooms of the English Literary Society on Wednesday evening was all that this estimable gentleman and his numerous friends could desire. Dr. Hiron from the chair explained the object of the manifestation in a few well-chosen works, calling on Mr. Graham to read the address, which the prize-essayist did in his most impressive manner. An animated discussion followed, the several speakers differing on many points except the one grand object of the meeting, viz.: the unquestionable merits of the recipient. The best speeches were those of the Revd. Pelham Ogle, M. A., Mr. Pilling, and Mr. Bladen. Mr. Thomas Murphy proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Homberger, who was the artist entrusted with the work, which does him credit.

The latest number of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society's Journal contains a most interesting account of the Pilcomayo expedition under the late, ill-fated Capt. John Page, written by Mr. Graham Kerr, the distinguished Scotch naturalist who accompanied the expedition. We expect to be able to make room for it in a few days.

If the Welsh banquet on St. David's day had been advertised the company would have included Mr. Arthur Herbert o' Llanarth, actual Secretary of Legation. The Herberts have been at Llanarth, Monmouthshire, since the days of King Arthur, and some of the oaks in the park are ascertained to be over 800 years old.

We recommend those who want to send nice sketches of this country to fond relatives at home to go to Mr. A. W. Boote in Calle Cuyo and buy some of the superb photos taken by Mr. Moody. They include scenes in town and camp taken with marvellous clearness, and we specially recommend the Rocking Stone at Tandil to the English Literaries who have recently seen the wonder.

The latest news about the intended autumn manœuvres is that they will probably be postponed, as nothing is ready. So best, perhaps.

Sport and Pastime is going ahead like a house on fire. There are four extra pages in its last issue, which contains a deal of interesting reading matter for sporting men of all classes.

The City Papas are supposed to open their first ordinary session for this year to-day; but the chances are twenty to one that they won't.

Oh! There is a whisper in the wind that the Finance Minister is considering the nefarious proposal of some French capitalists to pay £10,000,000 for a monopoly of the tobacco and wax match trades of the republic. Down with all monopolies! There are too many of them already.

The *Argentine News* says: "We should feel greatly indebted if those benevolent parties that gratuitously forward "tracts" to us every now and again would kindly save us the trouble of paying for the deficient postage. We admit that their action is kindly meant and very laudable, but unfortunately the Post-Office don't similarly regard these matters." Our more experienced eye can detect a tract a mile off; and a few years' longer experience will enable our juvenile contemporary to do likewise, and save its pocket.

The record of the good Zoophiles for February is 122 cases of protection to animals, all round. No cats or dogs in the list this time.

The War Minister has extended till Tuesday next the time for Volunteers to enrol for the autumn manœuvres.

General Korner and several Chilian officers are expected to visit this country shortly. They will, naturally, come across the Andes, instead of by sea, and keep both eyes open on the journey.

For the future foreign letters from La Plata will be despatched direct from that port. This gives our friends there eight hours more on mail days than we have in this city.

Hint for the Tigre Packing Company. A whole cargo of peaches was lately sold at Covent Garden Market at *two shillings* per peach! This is enough to make owners of peach "montes" here tear out their hair with envy.

There were a good few Carnival—not clerical typographical errors in yesterday's issue: unfortunately none of them turned out funny.

The mails bring news of the death of Mr. Cater, a Director of the English Bank of the River Plate. In reference to the suicide of Mr. Hume Webster the *South American Journal* says: "At the inquest on Monday a verdict of "temporary insanity" was brought in, but circumstances have since come to light which seem to put another complexion upon this painful incident."

The Labour Spectre is growing in Europe faster than a vision in the Arabian Nights. The same story in Germany, Austria and England. It looks as if next May Day will be anything but a merry one for debilitated Europe.

At the funeral service for the late Duke of Clarence in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, there was no more notable figure than that of Lord Wolseley, the breast of his tunic scarcely affording space enough for the display of his numerous medals and decorations.

The proof-telegram received yesterday from London by the Central and South American Company left the Big City at noon, dashed through New York five hours less six minutes ahead of the sun, and was here at 8.24 a. m.

Mr. Pat Egan, U. S. Minister in Santiago, has come off with flying colours, as can be seen by the following extract from a letter from New York, published by the *Chilian Times*: "At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the conduct of Minister Egan was thoroughly discussed, and his course from the beginning of the difficulties was laid bare. "Some of us were struck with amazement," said a Cabinet Minister this afternoon, "when we discovered the true state of the case. We had been assured from the beginning that the American Minister had acted throughout with ability and discretion, but some of us had not been treated to the details. It is enough to say now that when the American people learn everything, as they will before long, those who have been crying out against Egan and demanding his recall, will be obliged to blush for themselves for shame. He has shown throughout, not only the greatest discretion and tact, from the standpoint of the State Department, but he has displayed a robust Americanism in which every one should take a patriotic pride. President Harrison has said: "Mr. Egan has displayed rare tact, thorough discretion and complete loyalty to his government," and Mr. William F. Wharton, assistant Secretary of State, on reading over the correspondence which passed between Mr. Egan and the Chilian Foreign Office, said: "It showed throughout that Minister Egan's utterances had been able, dignified, and diplomatically efficient."

That Ministerial crisis in classic Athens is rather a curious one. The King turned out his Cabinet, in spite of the House of Deputies passing a vote of confidence in them. This is rather startling in a Constitutional country. To make things worse, the King's queer conduct has brought about a financial crisis, and the bottom has fallen out of the tub of Greek securities, an article not so intrinsically sound as that of Diogenes.

Sport and Pastime "loquitur":—"We are sorry to hear from Mr. W. Kemmis that he has lost his valuable young stallion, Lapidist. The horse reared when at exercise and fell back, and though every effort was made to save his life, he died fifteen days after the accident. Lapidist was a remarkably good looking horse by Arbitrator; he never ran, owing to an accident, and Mr. Kemmis looks upon his death as a real loss, his foals at Las Rosas being very promising."

The Operaria Mecanica Society now gives night lessons at the Boca to men anxious to qualify for taking charge of machinery. The fee is only one dollar per month.

Some Municipalities in the camp are now raising the wind by putting a fresh tax on the bad spirits and worse tobacco sold in their respective jurisdictions. It appears that the new Organic Law of the province authorizes them to put this fresh burden on the unfortunate people.

A fresh military mutiny is reported in Corrientes, and there are vacancies now for the promotion of a few commissioned officers.

The experiments made by the Government in India to bring down artificial rain have proved a great failure. In Burmah the conditions were considered favourable; but it happened that just when the Deputy Commissioner and an assistant-engineer had got all ready for a tremendous explosion, down came the rain. The experiment, it is added, was carried on nevertheless, which, as a local wit observed, is very much as if the American colonel of legendary fame had persisted in firing at the "gone coon" after he had come down. The worst part of the business is that in one instance at least an experimental dynamite explosion is strongly suspected of having actually driven away a very promising drift of clouds. This may serve as a hint for the Argentine rain man, Lieutenant Fernandez.

As usual; shutting the stable door when the horse has gone. The Lord Mayor intends to lay a Bill before Congress to prevent sinks, cess pools etc. being dug down to the second water-level, as the first is thoroughly contaminated. So is the second, by innumerable, owners who have dug cess-pools down to the second level without any authority beyond their own sweet will. Too late, my Lord Mayor, too late.

At Goya, Corrientes, the other day, the purser of a steamer named "Juarez Celman" shot the captain dead for some trifling cause.

CRITERION
Restaurant and Cafe
Best Coctails In this City

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Feb. 28th.

The returns for January, 1892, for the city of Buenos Ayres may be summed up thus:

Births..............	1,829
Marriages..........	310
Deaths..............	1,065

Of the births 14 per cent were illegitimate, which is not a high ratio, the average in European cities being from 20 to 30 per cent. There were 310 marriages, that is 620 persons married, who were as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Argentines..	72	94	166
Italians.....	102	85	187
Spaniards ...	82	71	153
French.....	21	29	50
British	4	5	9
Germans....	3	5	8
Various	26	21	47
Total.....	310	310	620

The marriage table being the best gauge of the composition of our city, and the population estimated at 536,200, on January 31st we find it made up thus:

	Population.
Italians..........	161,000
Argentines.......	145,000
Spaniards........	132,500
French	44,000
British	8,000
Germans.........	7,000
Various..........	38,700
Total......	536,200

According to the above table, Argentines compose one-fourth, foreign residents three-fourths, of the population; and this is confirmed by the nationality of parents of the above 1,829 children born during the month, viz.:

Parents.	
Argentine..........	212
Foreign............	1,108
Mixed..............	509
	1,829

Allowing half the item of "mixed" to be Argentines we find 467 Argentine and 1362 foreign parents, which shews nearly the same ratio as in marriages. There is certainly no other city in the world where three-fourths of the population is foreign.

There were 1,065 deaths, of which number 566 were infants under 5 years, being more than half the total. The deaths of adults were:—

Fever..............	96
Violent deaths.......	44
Sundries............	359
Total...............	499

It seems almost incredible that 9 per cent of all adults should come to violent deaths in Buenos Ayres, and we regret to add that 13 of the above number died of "heridas," that is of stabbing or gunshot wounds. This implies that deaths from assassination or riot form 2 per cent of the mortality of adults, the average in Europe being only 3 per 1,000, as shewn by Professor Bodio.

According to Dr. Arata's computation the population increased last month by 1,162 souls, that is 764 by excess of births over deaths and 398 by immigration: it is his custom to suppose that 20 per cent of the net arrivals in this port remain in Buenos Ayres, and 80 per cent go to the rural districts. Last month there were 5,983 immigrants, against whom 1,137 left the country.

The police record for the month shews:—

Crimes committed.......	335
Dunkenness............	1,251
Other offences.........	1,522
Total	3,108

The number of criminals in prison on 31st January was 1014, including 325 condemned during the month. We regret to observe that 40 per cent of the arrests last month were for drunkenness, an offence formerly unknown in our city: it appears that 42 persons are arrested daily under this head.

Hospital returns shew thus:

Admitted..........	2,648
Died..............	198

Death-rate was low, not quite 8 per cent, but it was much higher among Argentines than foreigners, viz.:—

	Admitted.	Died.	Death-rate.
Argentines	614	91	15 p. c.
Foreigners	2,034	107	5 ,,

The above is exclusive of the Lunatic Asylum, which had 1271 inmates and 13 deaths, giving an annual death-rate of 12 per cent, which is the same as in Europe.

It is a significant fact that 213 persons died in hospitals or asylums last month, being 20 per cent of the total mortality. We doubt if so high a ratio can be found in any other part of the world. It may be the result of poverty among the working-classes, or of so large a proportion of our population having neither wife nor home.

The consumption of food last month was—40,500 horned cattle, 54,600 sheep, 110,000 chickens, 5,800 turkeys, 4,800 rabbits; also 3,200 tons flour, 6,100 tons vegetables, 2,100 tons fruit, 100 tons fish, 87 tons butter and cheese, 2,800,000 eggs, 360,000,000 gallons water. This gives an average consumption per inhabitant as follows:—

Meat, lbs.......	264	per ann.
Flour, do.......	152	,,
Vegetables, do...	290	,,
Fruit, do........	101	,,
Butter&cheese,do	4	,,
Eggs, No........	63	,,
Water, gallons...	22	per day.

This shews that the masses of the people are well fed, in spite of the wicked Octroi duties.

The value of city hou-propertyse bought and sold last month was as follows:—

	Bought by	Sold by
	$	$
Argentines...	2,240,000	3,070,000
Italians	1,360,000	915,000
Spaniards....	650,000	400,000
French......	320,000	140,000
British......	27,000	65,000
Germans....	326,000	23,000
Various......	516,000	826,000
Total....	5,439,000	5,439,000

Argentines and Britishers appear to be selling out, but Italians, Spaniards, Germans and French are buying "fast and furious,' a strong proof that they believe in a good time coming. The amount of city property bought last month by foreign residents averaged in value $100,000 daily.

The following table shews the average price paid, in gold dollars per sq. metre, in the principal parishes:—

	1890	1891	January 1892
	$	$	$
Merced.....	80	58	41
S. Ignacio....	70	55	64
S. Miguel...	86	38	51
S. Nicolas..	41	29	17
Piedad......	42	18	24
Socorro.....	38	20	20
Average....	53	36	36

It appears, therefore, that property is holding i[illegible]nd has not fallen below the average for 1891. This would lead us to infer that we have at last touched bottom, as regards the crisis, and that we may before long see better days.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

March 3rd.

The festival of the patron saint of Wales was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a banquet, under the presidency of Mr. J. Williams Reade, in Mr Pugh's quinta. The dining-room was beautifully and artistically decorated, and conspicuous among the bannerets was the ancient flag of Wales—a Red-dragon rampant, encircled with the legend "Y Ddraig goch a ddyry gychwyn." The 'menu,' as usual, was printed in the vernacular, and included the national dishes—goat, rabbit and leeks, dressed up in unpronounceable consonants. The chairman, on rising, said that the banquet this year had not been advertised because a new departure had been determined upon, and that was the exclusion of all but Welsh speaking Welshmen, and of everything foreign to the cult of nationalism. In this, he was happy to say, they were following the lead of their Irish cousins, who had resolved upon celebrating St. Patrick's Day in this fashion, by which he understood that none but 'Erse-speaking' Irishmen would be admitted to the National Festival, from which everything savouring of the 'Sassenach' would be rigidly excluded. All Welshmen cannot but rejoice at this indication of the revival of Celtic learning among the Irish, who possess an inexhaustible wealth of manuscript literature, known less, unfortunately, to themselves than to English and foreign students of their ancient tongue. He hoped to see Scotchmen also pay more attention to their national inheritance, for the language of Ossian was quite as beautiful as that in which Burns clothed his immortal thoughts; and he believed the day would soon arrive when Gaelic would be a "sine qua non" for admittance to a St. Andrew's banquet, then might we have reason to think that the Scotch burr and Irish brogue would be vanished to the grave where the Welsh accent has quietly lain since Shakespeare wove its shroud. (Loud applause.)

After the National anthem, "Hen wlad fy nhadau," was sung with great spirit, Mr. Reade rose and, in proposing the "Queen and the Royal Family," said that this toast was all the world over received with enthusiasm; but the late bereavement—the death of the Duke of Clarence—had brought the throne and the people nearer to each other than ever. The one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, has never been better illustrated than in the universal sympathy expressed by all sorts and conditions of men with the Royal Family in the loss sustained through the death of the young Prince, and this calamity has served to forge fresh links of love between the people and their Sovereign. Wales had always been loyal, and there was no part of Her Majesty's Dominions where her name was more reverenced. This toast was received with applause and demonstrations of loyalty.

"God bless the Prince of Wales" was sung by the male voice choir. The chairman then proposed the health of the President of the Argentine Republic, which was cordially received.

The toast of the evening, "the immortal memory of St. David," was proposed in an eloquent speech by Mr. Wm. Pugh and drunk as usual, in impressive silence. This was followed by a song, "Gwyl Dewi," by Captain Meredith.

In speaking to the toast of the Chubut Colony, Mr. Mwyndeg ap Iwan said that the Colony was in a prosperous condition; its growth had been steady, its success sure. People went there to live; not to make rapid fortunes and go away again. Chubut had no beautiful scenery nor rich camps, it nevertheless possessed an interest and attraction which were found in no other part of the Republic, for here was a British-born people carrying out the Municipal laws of this country with the cordial co-operation and encouragement of enlightened Government officials, living to all intents and purposes under Home rule. What was wanted was more land, and this Governor Fontana is endeavouring to get Government authority to grant. The mineral discoveries may turn out to be mythical, although everybody hopes they may prove real.

Mr. Davydd Roberts, an old resident of Buenos Ayres for fifty years, here gave an interesting account of the changes and progress which he had been privilged to witness since he first landed on these shores.

Song chorus "Molawd Cywru" and a display of the serious and difficult art of penillion singing which has come down from Druidic times.

Captain Jones proposed the toast of "Yr Eisteddfod" and said it was curious to note what an index to character were the national pastimes of a people. The Welsh delighted in nothing so much as in the contests in music, poetry and other arts on an Eisteddfod platform; the English found their chief pleasure in business and field sports, and it might safely be predicted that heaven will be no heaven to John Bull if it have not a counting-house and a cricket-field. (Loud laughter.)

"The Old Mother Country" was proposed by Mr. Davies in a speech of impressive eloquence. He dwelt on the past and the present, and ended with the following aspiration for the future:—

O, whilst the seasons come and go,
Thy dower forget not: be not thou enrolled
Amongst the nations who have lived in vain,
With no undying chaplet crowned. Be bold
In lofty thought, nor Nature's lore disdain;
So shall thy bards, like the great men of old,
Create what shall not pass like Summer rain.

In returning thanks for the toast "The Churches" Mr. J. Morgan mentioned that Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, who is named among the probable successors to the Archbishopric of Westminster, was of the old Welsh family of the Herbert's, a branch of the Herberts of Llanarth, to which house belongs the Secretary of the British Legation here.

"The Press" was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm on the proposition of Bonwr Llewelyn Parry, who bore testimony to the constant support of the STANDARD to the Chubut Colony through evil and good report.

The war song "March of the Men of Harlech" was sung by the choir, the whole assembly joining in the refrain. The meeting was brought to a close by singing "God save the Queen."

BARON HIRSCH'S COLONIES.

SEVERAL JEWS MURDERED.

Palacios, 26th. Febry.

You may be very interested to hear about the Baron's settlement in this province, but I have very sad news to send you.

Since Mr. Charles Ed. Cullen F.R.G.S. or as the Israelites here call him, 'El Angel de los Israelitas, has resigned his post as manager of the Empresa Hirsch, the sufferings of the colonists are insupportable; they are watched by soldiers, as in state of siege, and in their tents they are praying to Jehovah, and singing their lamentations as in the Babylonian exile.

On Thursday last a colonist named Moses Wachs was stabbed by a policeman because he asked for the horse, which the policeman had stolen.

Last night a soldier murdered the Colonist Gershinof, and stabbed his wife and daughter. The last murderer was caught by the French colonists and lynched. Not long ago another Jewish family, named Fuchsman, were all killed at the colony Santa Elena, about 2½ leagues from here. It is sad to see how these unfortunate people live, exposed to outrage by Gauchos.

The philanthropis has spent nearly sixt millions of francs, and how long will this people suffer? So long as the right man is not in the right place. The first manager was a medical man, the next a lawyer. The only hope the colonists have is that the Englishman Charles E. Cullen will withdraw his resignation; hundreds of signatures have been remitted to the Baron, not to accept his resignation, as he is the only person who has gained their confidence.

Korah.

THE RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK.

Feb. 28th.

We mean to go to press next week with the first sheets of the new Handbook, the impression of which will probably occupy three months. This will be the 6th edition and consist of 2,000 copies, bringing up the total number to 11,000, which far exceeds that of any other work yet published in or upon South America. It is now 29 years since we brought out the first edition, and the book is as well known in Europe as in Buenos Ayres. The quantity of paper consumed in the various editions exceeds five tons, and the cost of printing and binding £2,000 sterling. The account-sales down to June 1891 shewed that about 6,800 copies were sold in the River Plate, 2,000 in England and 200 in other countries.

In undertaking so large an outlay, at present, as a work of this kind involves it may appear a hazardous business on our part, but we have every confidence that better days are in store for these countries before long, and we wish in this manner to welcome the good time coming.

Impartial judges have repeatedly declared that the River Plate Handbook is the most complete work of the kind that has ever been published. The London *Standard* has said "that it is a pity each of the British Colonies cannot shew a similar Handbook," and the *Scottish Geographical Journal* regards it as "a model which may be advantageously copied by the compilers of handbooks in general."

The Argentine Government has never looked favourably on this remarkable book, whereas President Cleveland of the United States emphatically expressed his desire to have a similar work on the Great Republic. While we neither solicit nor expect any favor from the Argentine Government we feel bound to say that the imposition of import-dues on copies printed in England has been an ungenerous proceeding, seeing that the book was eminently calculated to advance the interests of the Republic.

As the 6th edition will be printed in Buenos Ayres we shall be spared the mortification of paying import-dues. The price will be 5$ currency in Buenos Ayres and 8 shillings in London, thus giving a decided advantage to the public of our city. A limited number of advertisements will be received at 20$ currency per page, or $5 per quarter page.

POLITICAL CONCILIATION.

Feb. 20th.

The improvement in the political situation since Dr. Luis Saenz Peña has been brought forward as the President-elect is reflected in the money-market, the gold premium having fallen to the lowest figure known for eight months. It is confidently asserted by bankers and brokers that if the conciliation policy be accomplished by the installation of Dr. Peña the gold premium will fall still more, and that we may expect to see the currency take a stand at about 300, say 16 pence to the dollar.

The converse of the proposition is doubtless equally true, namely that if Dr. Luis Peña's candidature were to collapse, the gold premium would rapidly rise to 400 and higher. Hence we may conclude that Argentines and foreigners regard his advent to power as the best pledge of national regeneration, and we cannot but congratulate the country and the various political parties on so felicitous a turn of affairs.

We may now reasonably begin to hope that better days are opening for the Republic, that the system of fresh issues of shinplasters has come to an end, and that an improvement of the currency wil be attended by a general amelioration of public and private fortunes. There is still corn in Egypt; the resources of Argentina are as rich and plentiful as ever they were. All that we need to make steady progress is peace, order and honesty.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Chile informs us that the people of that country have so promptly returned to their avocations that no trace of the recent war is visible. In like manner, under the new regime of Don Luis Saenz Peña, this country may soon forget the crisis that has so long weighed us down.

THE PLAGUE AT SANTOS.

Feb. 20th.

According to the latest news from Santos there are in that port 71 vessels abandoned by their crews. In some cases the captains have died of yellow-fever, as well as most of the sailors. In others everyone on board has fallen a victim to the epidemic. As regards the rest the survivors have fled by land or water. It seems that the mortality among the shipping is greater than in the city, which is explained by the fact that the mud of the anchorage and near the wharves is pestilential. To make matters worse the authorities of Santos recently undertook "sanitary improvements" which involved the digging up of the mud, spreading death on all sides.

In one month, says the British Consul, 18 ship-captains died of the fever. Surely it was time for the Government of San Paulo to give orders to clear the port, allowing all vessels to take provisions and ordering them to proceed at once to Ilha Grande, Desterro or some other place to discharge their cargoes.

However, if the Brazilian authorities lack the commonest instincts of prudence it is no reason why the ports of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres should continue to receive vessels from a place of such deadly infection. When 71 sea-going ships are abandoned, and 18 captains have perished in one month, the condition of affairs is truly awful.

So great, meantime, is the indifference of River Plate statesmen that we shall not be surprised if they do nothing.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.

Feb. 21st.

According to the *Handels-Zeitung* of this city the principal countries which exported wheat in 1890 91 were:

	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.
N. America	2,450,000	4,460,000
Russia......	2,600,000	2,350,000
India......	650,000	1,300,000
Argentina..	330,000	370,000
Total....	6,030,000	8,480,000

During the said years the world grew less wheat than was required for consumption, as shewn in the following table:—

Crop, tons.	1890.	1891.
Europe......	33,180,000	27,600,000
Other parts...	20,720,000	26,470,000
Total crop	53,900,000	54,070,000
Consumption..	54,300,000	54,650,000
Deficit..	400,000	580,000

It appears that the world consumes 150,000 tons of wheat daily, and that the deficit was about 4 days' supply in 1890 and 3 days in 1891. There was a great shrinkage in European crops last year, amounting to 5,200,000 tons, but happily there was no less remarkable increase in that of U. States.

In the history of mankind no country has produced such a quantity of grain of all descriptions in a year as the crops just harvested in the U. States.

	Acres.	Tons.
Wheat...	39,917,000	16,800,000
Maize.....	76,205,000	54,100,000
Oats.....	25,582,000	13,100,000
Total..	141,704,000	84,000,000

The value of the above three crops (exclusive of barley and some minor cereals) in 1891 compares with 1889 as follows:—

	1889.	1891.
	£ stg.	£ stg.
Wheat...	71,300,000	106,800,000
Maize....	123,700,000	174,100,000
Oats.....	36,100,000	48,300,000
Total..	231,100,000	329,200,000

Thus in two years the aggregate value of the above three crops in the U. States has risen nearly 100 millions sterling. It will be observed that the official valuation in 1891 was was a little over £6 per ton for wheat, over £3 per ton for maize, and less than £4 for oats, which must be considered moderate. It shews, moreover, how exaggerated is the Argentine valuation of £12 sterling per ton of wheat.

The following table shews the ordinary production of all kinds of grain (Dic. of Statistics) in the years 1884-88.

	Europe.	The World.
	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat....	36,700,000	61,700,000
Oats	29,100,000	42,200,000
Barley ...	16,500,000	19,800,000
Maize....	9,600,000	52,000,000
Rye, &c..	42,200,000	44,600,000
Total..	134,100,000	220,300,000

It appears from the above that Europe produces only 60 per cent of the grain of the world (excluding rice), and if we take the crops of the United States as already given and add the weight of barley and rye for that country, we find the production of grain is as follows:—

	Tons.	Do. per 100 pop.
Europe	134,100,000	34
U. States..	86,300,000	133
Canada....	4,100,000	95
Australia..	1,300,000	34
Argentina..	1,900,000	50
India, &c..	10,700,000	—
	238,400,000	

The above figures give a correct idea of the magnitude of the grain crops of the world. The total carrying-power of the shipping of all nations is 49,000,000 tons: hence it would take 5 voyages of all the vessels afloat to convey the above crops. The production and consumption of grain is nearly 5,000,000 tons weekly.

THE TUCUMAN MURDER.

Feb. 20th.

Yesterday's telegrams bring us the news of a shocking murder committed at noon-day in the Matriz church at Tucuman. A poor woman was praying before the high altar when a man concealed himself behind the pulpit, and as she rose to leave the church he rushed upon her, cut her throat from ear to ear, and then left the building. It seems he was afterwards arrested, but we expect that nothing more will be heard of the matter, and that the assassin will be again at large before long.

The desecration of the church adds to the atrocious character of the crime, and it may be wondered that the citizens of Tucuman did not lynch the assassin immediately. Perhaps he belonged to an influential family, for it is remarkable that his name is not published. Neither have we any details as to the supposed motive for the crime. Meantime the impunity for murder, in Tucuman as in other parts of the republic, produces a degree of ferocity in assassination that startles the public mind. It is only two years since the Health Commissioners of Tucuman were butchered in cold blood, while going on their rounds to relieve the persons smitten with Cholera; none of the murderers were punished.

Crimes of this atrocious character cry to Heaven for vengeance. If the law of the land is unable or unwilling to punish murderers there is a flaw in the Constitution, and all our judges, tribunals, prisons and police are worthless.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

LETTER TO HIS SON.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 19th.

My Dear Son.

Your letter of yesterday has filled me with the most pleasurable emotions, and I thank Divine Providence for having given me a son so worthy both morally and intellectually. Beneath my humble roof you have imbibed sentiments of patriotism, which impose on you the duty in critical moments like the present to forget personal interests and seek only the good of the Republic.

There is, meantime, one common glory for us both, that without any intrigue or seeking on our part we have been put forward as candidates for the Presidency, as if our name was a guarantee for peace, order and regeneration. Some of the leaders of the rival parties have consulted me, and my reply has been that if the Electoral Colleges do me the honor to choose me for President of the Republic it will afford me much pleasure to accept the post.

In such case my first effort would be to introduce electoral reform, as the present method has reduced Argentina to the grossest anarchy, by destroying freedom of suffrage, the fundamental basis of our democratic system. Aloof as I am from party feeling or prejudice I should seek the aid of the best men in the country in the formation of my Cabinet, as the condition of the Republic demands the combined efforts of all citizens for the public welfare.

Nevertheless I by no means covet the post of honor that is offered me, and if the public find a man more to their taste I shall be most happy to retire, for I have arrived at an age when ambition has few attractions, and my sole ambition is to see my country prosperous.

You, on the other hand, are still young, but you have already made a name for yourself at two International Congresses, by upholding those great principles on which the Law of Nations reposes. My fellow countrymen can readily understand with how much reason I feel proud of a son who has proved so good a citizen.

Your affectionate father

Luis Saenz Peña.

DEPRECIATED STOCKS.

Feb. 24th.

One of the most difficult things in the world is to dispose of depreciated stocks, and the means adopted for this purpose are often most ingenious. We have already alluded to the triangular arrangement between Messrs. Baring, Mr. Lidderdale and the Argentine Government, the main purpose whereof was to induce the British public to buy up the Argentine securities held by the Barings, the value of which must be figurative for the next twenty years or more.

London papers of 23rd January bring to light another business of a similar character, which is described in these words:—"The Foreign Investment Co. "bought from Messrs. Murrieta a number of securities for the sum of "£252,600 upon which there is a loss, at "present quotations of £114,400 sterling."

We have every reason to expect still greater losses on the stocks held by the Barings. Owing to the mystery which has surrounded Mr. Lidderdale's arrangement we are ignorant of the supposed values at which they were taken over, except as regards Unified Uruguayans, which he says were taken at 50, and which are now at 35. It may be interesting here to compare the quotations of such stocks in Nov. 1890 (the date of the Baring-Lidderdale arrangement) with those given in the papers received yesterday from England, viz.:—

	November 1890	January 1892
Argentine sixes....	98	45
" fives.....	80	35
B. Ayres sixes....	89	30
Cordoba sixes.....	68	21
Santa Fé sixes....	78	31
Uruguay fives.....	56	35
Mean quotations..	78	33

It would appear, therefore, that River Plate securities at to-day's quotations represent only 42 per cent of what they were worth at the date of the Baring-Lidderdale arrangement 15 months ago. In other words there is a loss of 58 per cent. Now, we know as a matter of fact that the Bank of England and its partners in the Baring guarantee took over the Uruguay Unifieds at a reduction of only 10 per cent on the November quotations, and it is more than probable that the rest of Baring's stocks were taken on a similar scale.

If this be so the average at which the stocks were taken would be about 70, whereas their present value is only 33, or at most 35, that is half the amount for which they may be supposed to figure as assets of the Baring estate. We cannot, therefore, come to any other conclusion than that a loss of £3,000,000 (at least) must fall on somebody, and as it is most desirable that the banks and not the public should suffer, we emphatically renew our caution to John Bull to be on his guard against the philanthropic efforts of the stock-jobbers and their friends.

CRIME IN SANTA FE.

Feb. 18th.

The *Razon* of Rosario says:—"We have already complained of cattle being stolen, day after day, with the connivance and under the direction of Justices of the Peace, but we have now to report daily murders committed with impunity, the victims being colonists and small shop-keepers.

"Within the last month the following crimes have been committed:—

1. A whole family murdered at San Agustin.
2. Señor Rodriguez assassinated at Angelica.
3. Two colonists murdered at Monigotes.
4. Two others at Saa-Pereyra.
5. Widow of Consul Stoessel murdered.

besides many others.

"According to the *Opinion* the cause of these wholesale murders was notorious. All the worst cut-throats in the country were under the protection of persons holding public office, who employed them for electioneering purposes. As for the Justices of Peace in the rural departments they were, for the most part, the greatest ruffians that could be found. With rare exceptions they were a menace to the life and property of every honest man in the country."

Meantime the Argentine Government seems as unconcerned about such a state of things as if these crimes were taking place in Peru or Venezuela. Gangs of assassins are allowed to go at large without molestation.

We can well remember that when Mr. Cambaceres's horses were stolen, in 1886, the whole machinery of the Law Courts was set in motion until the robbers were arrested and punished. Are the lives of colonists of less value than horses?

GOLD-FIELDS AT CHUBUT.

Feb. 19th.

In July 1891 a certain mining "captain" named Richards came out from Wales to the Chubut Colony for the purpose of prospecting for gold. He seems to have succeeded in finding deposits of the precious metal, and it only remains to be seen whether gold can be obtained in quantities sufficient to pay the working. We need hardly observe that some of the Patagonian rivers flowing from the Andes have been found, during the last thirty years, especially the Gallegos, to offer gold-washings of more or less importance. Our old friend Captain Smyly, who resided many years on those shores, frequently brought us samples of gold in the years 1863 to 1869, but after his death we heard little on the subject till the Cape Virgin gold-fields were discovered in 1885. The latter at one time gave much promise, and some persons really extracted considerable quantities of gold; one Frenchman, we remember, took out for the value of £8,000 sterling, and returned immediately to France.

It is more than probable that the gold found at Gallegos and Cape Virgin consists simply of deposits washed down from the Andine slopes, and that valuable gold-fields may sooner or later be discovered in that part of the Andes where the rivers that flow down to the Atlantic take their rise. As yet we know very little of the head-waters of the Chubut, Santa Cruz, Gallegos etc. Meantime the subjoined letter of Capt. Richards will be read with interest, for "coming events cast their shadows before."

Yeca, Dec. 7th 1891

I am happy to inform the Chubut colonists that the auriferous lands belonging to Edwin Roberts and Co. contain gold in advantageous quantities. I have explored the ground carefully and found in one place gold deposits covering an area of 4,000 acres, and in another 2,500 acres. Every day the diggers turn up fresh proofs of the riches here contained, opening up brilliant prospects for the Chubut colony. What is required is an organized plan to develop the districts of Quisaure, Yeca and Corcovado, and to this end the colonists had better bestir themselves at once.

At present I cannot go further into details, but the diggers are anxious at once to form a company for working these gold fields and securing their rights of property in the same. This news must be very gratifying to Mr. Michael Jones, and I hope that the newspapers in Wales will publish the same, and caution our friends at home from making a rush hither until we get the gold-fields into our possession, to avoid disagreeable consequences. The discovery promises to be of much benefit to the Welsh nation.

D. Richards.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Feb. 19th.

The Committee of Management have to report to the subscribers that during the year 1891 the Society's operations have been greatly extended, that is to say there have been much heavier calls on its funds. This is mainly owing to the collapse of the Naposta Colony, which threw upon the town of Buenos Ayres at one time 450 persons; fortunately the Argentine Immigration Department took charge of them, but nevertheless they have been a constant drag, being a helpless, useless, lot of people, many of whom are quite unfitted for this country, and consequently unable to obtain a livelihood.

Thanks are due to Mr. F. W. Barrow, the Manager of the Great Southern Railway, for according these persons a free passage to Buenos Ayres.

During the winter months great outcry was made in the public press as to the distress prevailing, and the Committee worked with the lay branch of the Salvation Army in finding food and shelter for quite a number of persons.

Throughout the year 1129 persons received temporary relief, and there are 14 persons in receipt of fixed monthly allowances to the value of $1204 currency per annum. Fully paid or partially paid passages to England were accorded to 31 individuals, chiefly women and children.

Subscriptions and donations amounted to $119 gold and $9,623 currency, and show an increase over 1890 of $42 gold and $3,876 currency. The Committee have to thank the Minstrel Troupe of the U. S. S. Tallapoosa for share of a performance which yielded $681 currency. The members of the Amateur Dramatic Club were good enough to hand over $279 currency, and a concert of the Choral Union produced $103 currency.

The suspension of the English Bank of the River Plate caused the lock up of $17 gold and $1584 currency, and the year closed with a debt to the Hon. Treasurer of $1,040 currency and to the London and River Plate Bank of $666 currency.

The position of the Society would have been far worse had it not met with the assistance of a number of ladies. On the 6th November a meeting was called and presided over by the Honorable Mrs. Pakenham who in an able address called upon the ladies of Buenos Ayres to come forward and aid the Committee not only in collecting funds but relieving the cases of distress. The appeal was warmly responded to and has led to the establishment of Ladies' Branches in Belgrano, Quilmes, Flores, North of the City and Barracas, who materially assist the General Committee.

The Committee repeat their annual caution against promiscuous almsgiving, as they constantly hear of cases of worthless people who have been refused assistance applying to charitably disposed persons and obtaining their desires.

There are seven ex-Officio members of Committee, and seven others have to be elected by the subscribers from among their number.

J. C. Zimmermann, Chairman.
Juan Drysdale, Hon. Treasurer.
Ronald Bridgett, Hon Secretary.

Expenditure, Year 1891.	Gold $	Currency $
Board of 420 charitable cases		2,108
Rents paid, 14 cases		1,204
Salvation Army.....		700
450 Naposta Colonists...............		1,065
Loans to 21 cases...		754
Charity to 191 cases		2,183
Passages for 31 families.............	280	2,524
Printing, &c.........		104
Total.........	280	10,642

BALANCE-SHEET

Dr.	Gold $	Currency $
Balance 1st Jan. 1891		988
Subscriptions.........	119	9,623
Loans, &c, repaid....	152	110
Bank Interest........		16
London & R. P. Bank Loan..............		666
Thomas Drysdale and Co. Loan..........	50	1,040
	322	12,443
Cr.		
Expenditure........	280	10,642
Deposit in English Bank..............	17	1,584
Cash Balance on hand	25	217
	322	12,443

Buenos Ayres, 1st December, 1891

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Feb. 27th.

In most countries it is usual when a person dies suddenly and under mysterious circumstances to institute a public enquiry, and this is known in England as a Coroner's Inquest. Some thirty years ago we got up an agitation in the columns of this paper to that end, which met with the warm approval of Don Norberto Riestra, General Mitre and Don Emilio Castro, but nothing came of it.

We are now forcibly impressed with the necessity for some institution of this kind by the mysterious affair which took place at Villa Devoto a few days ago. A beautiful girl of 21 years, who had been out riding the previous day, was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning. Next day the body had become quite black, and swollen so prodigiously that the belief was general that she had been poisoned. Nevertheless the police authorities took no action, and at last on Wednesday the remains were interred at the Chacarita without any *post-mortem* examination.

It is rumored that the poor girl was to receive shortly an inheritance of 4,000$, and this circumstance adds to the suspicious character of the affair. The neighbors say that the supposed mother is not the girl's real mother, which makes matters worse. The *Nacion* gives some still more damning details as follows:—

"We published in our last the news—received by telephone in the early hours of the morning—of a dead body being without burial in Villa Devoto. We received yesterday a letter informing us that the dead body was not that of a child, but of a lady, and not of a poor family. The young lady was a relative of a Judge in La Plata. She was "enceinte" when she came to Villa Devoto, and, the letter adds, it does not look as if she died a natural death.

"As soon as we received this letter, we sent a reporter to Villa Devoto to obtain as many particulars as possible. On alighting from the train our reporter had the good fortune to meet Mr. Dermidio Latorre, who has built a beautiful country-house in this suburb, and Mr. Mariano Andrade, who kindly volunteered to act as cicerones. These gentlemen conducted our representative to the hut occupied by the "little old woman," a structure of sombre appearance, with one door.

"The old woman, not a bit put about, came out and invited the three gentlemen to go through the hut. She said she had read what the papers published about the affair, and she laughed at the suggestions made, for she was a fond mother; that the body of her daughter had not been buried until after considerable delay, when the worms had begun to eat it up, as she could not obtain a medical certificate for the burial. She pointed to the table where she had placed the body. On the wall there was a portrait of the deceased, who, according to all accounts, was a very fine young woman: tall, somewhat stout, with blue eyes and fair hair. She was clever was a normal school-teacher and spoke several languages. She was of a very jovial character. She came to Villa Devoto four months ago accompanied by her mother. Her great delight was horse-riding. Villa Devoto is a beautiful spot, a veritable garden of Eden, very little known. Here and there you see splendid country houses. It is a small place and every one knows his neighbour. So that it was with stupefaction and consternation that the residents learned that the lively girl that they had seen riding about the day before had died during the night. But there was more to surprise the people of Devoto. The body of the girl, which was placed on a table, presented several stains of violet hue. This was suspicious. The once-beautiful body began to descompose rapidly and soon was a monstrous mass of putrid flesh, impossible to recognise. What was the cause of her death? That is a question for the police to decide. The mother did not shew much grief at the death of her daughter. She says she lost the certificates of death, and she gets troubled when asked about them. There's a mystery here surely. Deceased was known as Elvira Benza. She was 21 years old when she died—in the flower of youth, and just as she was expecting a legacy of $4,000, which was to be handed to her on the completion of her majority. The day before the burial, the mother placed the body outside, exposed to flies and the heat of the sun. Benjamina Benza is the name of the old woman who did this. Her want of grief inspires suspicion. She did not shed a tear. She can't say what her daughter died of. She says that Dr. Aurrecochea, Judge in La Plata, was Elvira's tutor.

"Benjamina is so disliked in Villa Devoto that people boycott her, refusing to sell her anything, in order to compel her to leave the place. Elvira was buried in the Chacarita, and it is probable the body will disinterred for examination."

CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

Feb. 25th.

In another column will be found an appeal from 22 British sailors which deserves the special attention of Her Majesty's Government and of its representatives here, the British Minister and the British Consul. It is needless for us to observe that yellow fever is at present raging both at Santos and Rio Janeyro, to such a degree that there are numbers of vessels wholly abandoned, the crews having for the most part died and the survivors fled. According to the *Rio News*, the authorities have at last come to the conclusion that it is expedient to close the port of Santos, and the same paper suggests a like measure as regards Rio Janeyro.

Under these circumstances, a barbarian ship-owner in England telegraphs orders to Buenos Ayres for his vessel to proceed at once to Rio Janeyro, and the question arises whether the British Consul (whose duty it is to look after the lives and interests of British subjects) is bound to advise the crew to disobey such inhuman orders, or to request the Argentine authorities to imprison them. The case is one of "force majeure," not provided for in ordinary regulations, and hence it is impossible for us to anticipate what course the British Consul may feel bound to take.

But we sincerely hope that he may see his way to protect these men from almost certain death, or else that the Argentine authorities may set them at liberty an hour after their arrest. A sister-ship of the one now in question has recently left Rio Janeyro, having lost the whole crew (except 3 men) from the prevailing epidemic.

Perhaps the Argentine Government could humanely solve the matter by refusing to give papers to any vessels clearing for Santos or Rio Janeyro during the next 60 days.

WOOD-CUTTERS AT LAKE NAHUEL-HUAPI.

Feb. 20th.

We learn with undisguised grief that Messrs. Christie & Co, probably a Scotch firm, have obtained permission from Government to fell timber to the extent of 3,000,000 cubic feet on Victoria Island, in Lake Nahuel-Huapi. The public is left completely in the dark as to the amount of timber on the island, but we have a well-grounded fear that when Messrs. Christie & Co. have got through their appointed task they will leave Victoria Island as bare as a billiard-ball.

In other words, we believe the Government has given a concession for an act of Vandalism, as if the scenic beauties of the country were not worthy of consideration. A gentleman who arrived last week from Patagonia informs us that Lake Nahuel-Huapi possesses the most superb vistas of mountain, water and forest. The lake has an area of 1200 square miles or ten times that of Lago Maggiore. It is studded with beautiful islands, on one of which stand the ruins of the Jesuit Chapel built by F. Felipe Lagunas in 1704. There was a Franciscan mission under Father Menendez so late as 1792, and when Dr. Fonck, of Chile, explored the lake in 1856 he found the canoe used by that missionary.

The Chilian explorer William Cox visited Nahuel Huapi in 1864, and his description of the locality was published two years later in the columns of this paper, after his release from Indian captivity. He says that he had nowhere seen in Europe such scenery.

The majestic peak of Tronador rises over the lake to a height of 15,160 feet, primeval forests coming down to the water's edge. So vast a sheet of water would be, however, less picturesque but for the wooded islands, and it is one of these that is now marked out for the axe of the wood-cutter.

In a month or two Victoria island may be converted into a waste surface like Ilha Rasa, at the entrance to Rio Janeyro; the forests of centuries will have been cut down and converted into logs. This is very sad, but it is still more disheartening to think that there is nobody in the Argentine Republic to lift up his voice against the work of desolation.

The U. S. States Government ten years ago bought up the whole Yellowstone country, some 5,000 sq. miles, and made it into a national park, to preserve its natural beauties from the hands of the spoiler. The Argentine Government on the contrary makes a business with some adventurers from the British Islands to deface and destroy one of the grandest pictures in the South American Continent.

LETTER FROM MAR DEL PLATA

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Bristol Hotel, Feb. 16th.

Mr. Editor,

Not having seen anything about this favoured region in your columns for some time, I take up my pen to salute you. The trains now keep very good time, except occasionally on Sundays and holidays, when they are so long and crowded that no reasonable person can complain if they arrive a little late. The weather is splendid, and the hotels are quite full. Amongst those seen here every day now in search of health or pleasure are the following:— Mr. John Drysdale, Mrs J. Drysdale jun., Mrs Malbran, Miss Drysdale, Mrs Hanly, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Prodgers, Mrs Howard, Mr. G. Howard, Dr. and Miss Dillon, Dr. Watkins, Dr. Kehoe, Mr. Allan Ramsay and family, Mr. John Murphy and Miss Murphy of Almagro, Mrs Emilio Hansen and family, Mr. Daniel Mullen, Mr. Hubert Duggan, Mr. and Mrs John Kenny of Salto, Mr. and Mrs Briscal Ray, Mrs. and Mrs. Sansinena, Mr. and Mrs. J S Dillon, Mrs. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. H Scott-Robson, Mr. Harvy Scott, Mr. Livock, Mr. Knee, Mr. Schweitzer, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Sutherland, "and myself:" as Chaucer says, "there was no moe"—or at least, I can't remember any.

Mr. Allan Ramsay has rented Mr. Taylor's chalet on the south side of the bay. Mr. Prodgers has brought down three race-horses, amongst them Simpleton, whom he is successfully treating for a slight lameness by salt water baths.

The electric light is now installed everywhere, including the Grand Hotel, which is not so popular this year as in former times. There is certainly no hotel in South America to equal the Bristol for accommodation in rooms, which are furnished in a civilized manner, good table, polite waiters, music, dancing, and (shall I say ?) gambling. No cards are played, as roulette absorbs all attention; but for a long time past the "bank" has been winning largely, and there is scarcely a young man here that has not dropped a couple of thousand nationals, at least. The old fellows are no better, and to judge from their reckless play sometimes, their losses must run into tens of thousands. The tramways are running here now, but seldom are seen with more than one or two passengers. It goes without saying that there are no "inspectors;" which is some consolation. The fishing industry seems going ahead here rapidly. There are now a dozen of smacks which give a picturesque appearance to the bay as they skim across with their lateen sails, like those seen in the Mediterranean. To judge from the prices asked, the fishermen must be doing a thriving trade; and, besides the everlasting pejerey and corbina, they catch very good soles, a kind of salmon trout, and any amount of both prawns and shrimps. A strange thing is that we never get any of these nice things in the hotels, as they are all sent away to Buenos Ayres, which, however, is only another instance of the proverbial shoemaker's wife. But there is no doubt that the germ of an important industry is now taking root in Mar del Plata, which will probably also become the training ground in the no-distant future of innumerable "lobos marinos" (Anglice, Jack Tars) for the Argentine Navy.

The town is also prosperous and improving, and as an instance I may mention that there are now eight tailors' shops in the place—with the result that you seldom see a 'poncho' and never a 'chiripá.' Many of the streets are paved, but the 'cocheros' avoid these carefully, preferring to take a round turn of a couple of squares. They have increased their charges by a hundred per cent, and got very insolent, which in them at least is a certain sign of prosperity. Calefatti, the bathing man, is still here, and is increasing round the waist to an alarming extent, which makes him, however, all the steadier rock for the fair limpets to cling on to. But enough for the present, and let me, in conclusion, advise all good people who fail to "sleep o' nights," or who "cannot eat but little meat," to throw physic to the dogs, in the forcible language of Shakespeare, and come down here to the Bristol for a month, if possible, and if not, for as long as they can spare.

Feb. 23rd.

Since writing last we have had a flying visit from Sir Vincent Barrington, Mr. Barrow, the popular manager of the Southern Railway, Mr. Wanklyn and Mr. Guillermo White, who made the journey, it was said, for the purpose of inspecting the state of the lines, and to enquire personally into the causes of complaint. The result was generally said to be that by next year the road will be all laid down with hard-wood sleepers, and that heavy sleeping-cars (with bogies) will be purchased also, if gold only continues to go down for a while as rapidly as during the past week. This is such good news for travellers and pleasure-seekers that I think the hotels will be unable to accommodate all that will arrive, unless some happier fate is in store for the picturesque St. James's where now, alas! the spider weaves his web, and the bat and the owl keep gloomy company. However, like many another inspiration of genius, it was only a few years before its time.

Few of the fashionable people mentioned last week have left, and amongst the new arrivals are:—Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Percy Clarke, Mrs. and Miss Crowther, Dr. Hanly, Mr. Emilio Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Nash (of Carcaraña), Mr. Gould, Mr. Loveday, Mr. and Mrs. Sheard, Messrs. Alex. and Hope Van Deurs, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hamilton Langley, Mr. Wishard, Mr. and Mrs. Becú, etc.; and amongst Argentine families are those of Dr. Nougués (President of the Senate), Ataliva Roca, Duportal, Piran, Alzaga. Cañas, Velez-Sarsfield, Larrazabal, with those of several medical men, as Drs. Penna, Jorge, Laphitzondo, Señorans, etc. In fact, it is remarkable the favour with which Mar-del Plata is regarded by the faculty in general, who may reasonably be expected to know something of these matters; and Dr. Frend, of Rosario, who was lately here, expressed himself in high terms of its health-giving properties, and of its usefulness as a temporary refuge for those who are overburdened with mental or professional work.

The church here properly belongs to a private family, so that the general public are only allowed there on sufferance or from motives of benevolence, for which reason the ladies here, especially of resident families, are much interested in getting up subscriptions to build a new one. A successful concert was given in the Bristol some time ago with this object, and during the week a performance was given in the circus of the well-known "drama criollo" Juan Moreira. All the beauty and fashion of the place assembled in the little tent, and what is more, seemed to enjoy themselves immensely, especially when Juan killed an unfortunate "pulpero," to whom he probably owed a big "score," leaving the other "gauchos" to jeer at the man in his dying agony, and actually walk over his dead body. When I left, the redoubtable Juan had killed nearly everybody on the stage, except a couple of police-officers, who I afterwards learned got the better of him in the end.

Two fashionable young men got nearly drowned on Thursday last and were only saved by the timely exertions of the bathing-man—Calefatti, who is always on the look-out for contingencies of this sort. Everyone said that they would give him at least a thousand nationals between them, but it turned out in the end that they valued their lives at a miserable hundred.

There is a very fine "fronton" or ball-court in the town, and last Sunday a game was played for the benefit of the waiters in this hotel. It was played by six of the young men themselves "a mano limpia," which was not so interesting as if the "cesta" were used, and besides the players were but indifferent ones. The attendance was not very large.

The old gentleman who discovered the grotto and spent a good deal of his money improving it, while living there most of the day during the season, has not come down this year, and it is thought he has died. He used to be called the 'Hermit,' and when away from the "gruta" was considered perfectly sane.

The weather is very cool and pleasant, with gray, cloudy skies and moderate winds. Top-coats come in useful towards evening.

Yours truly,
J. P. Mc N.

EMIGRATION TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Foreign Office has just issued an elaborate report from the British Consulate at Buenos Ayres (written by Mr. Gastrell, British Vice-Consul and Immigration Agent in Buenos Ayres) on emigration and the demand for labour in the Argentine Republic, subjects which have of late received much attention in Europe on account of the great increase in the emigration and the alleged ill-treatment of the immigrants. The report, which extends to about 60 pages, shows that immigration, which was so great a few years ago, has been greatly reduced, and that emigration has so enormously increased that the country lost 28,000 persons in the first eight months of 1891 by the excess of emigration over immigration. Subsidized immigration cost the country £800,000 for the importation of a few good agriculturists, and has now been abandoned, except in special cases. The exodus in 1890 and 1891 has been caused by bad times, chiefly due to financial mismanagement. British immigration, as a whole, has not been successful, and a great number of British immigrants were only induced to sail for the Argentine by the bribe of subsidized passages and wages which they erronously believed to be very high in dollars. These immigrants also expected too much, and are little suited to a Spanish country and habits and customs so different from their own. Italian immigration is by far the most important, and Italian labour is most sought after in the Argentine Republic. The unsatisfactory state of the country has caused a crisis and retrenchment in every public and private enterprise; commerce also is almost at a standstill until the value of the paper currency shall be fixed. As a result of the universal retrenchment, thousands of persons have been thrown out of employment. Wages in various parts of the Republic are now very low when converted into gold, and do not compare favourably with wages in England. The cost of living is low as regards food, especially meat, but rents are fairly high even at the gold value of the depreciated currency, and clothing, tools of all descriptions, and all imported articles are enormously dear.

Mr. Gastrell refers to the financial situation of Argentina as under;—

The financial situation has been going from bad to worse, the paper dollar has been daily depreciating, and everyone, except the rash speculator, hesitates to enter into any commercial dealings until the fluctuating value of the currency is more or less a known value. The premium on gold has risen by leaps and bounds from an average of 35 per cent. in 1887, to 157 per cent. in 1890, to 300 per cent. in 1891, and has in October last touched 352 per cent. Under such conditions no commercial enterprise can be carried on; an apparently profitable transaction one day may become a disastrous loss the next. Commerce and business of every description is in a passive state of expectancy, everything is almost at a standstill. The only class of the community who are in a good position to-day are the producers of articles for export or of those articles which alone compete with imports. These producers, paying all their outlay in a paper currency, depreciated 300 per cent. to 350 per cent. as compared with gold, and receiving payment for their exports in gold, are in an enviable position to-day. The articles they export are chiefly "camp" (that is country) produce, wool, hides, wheat, &c. Hence the crisis is felt but little in the agricultural and stockraising country. It is in the towns that it is so keenly felt and resented. The growing scarcity of employment, in ordinary trades and occupations, is widely scattering the crowds congregated together during the late years of prosperity. Such a "boom" as that of 1889 is never likely to recur. It has been stated that 42 per cent. of the population of Buenos Ayres was exclusively engaged in supplying luxuries to the remainder. This luxury has now been abandoned to a great extent: horses, servants, carriages, and articles of luxury are being given up, and strict economy practised. The retrenchment must and does fall heavily on the producing classes, entailing great misery amongst them. All tradesmen are greatly affected; some have sold out and emigrated.

The report concludes as follows:—

To emigrate to the Argentine Republic to merely earn wages would be folly for any British labourer unless under contract to be paid high wages in gold for any special work. Englishmen of all working classes should not emigrate to the Argentine Republic at the present time. And, in the future, the intending emigrant to the Argentine Republic should be careful before leaving to obtain from the Emigrant's Information Office in London the most recent information respecting this country. He should specially ascertain the value of the paper currency as compared with gold, so as to know the equivalent value in English money of the wages then ruling in the Argentine Republic, and what demand there is for his particular branch of labour. The only profitable openings for foreign labourers or persons in the Republic at the present time are for agricultural labourers or farmers with small capital. At the present value of the paper dollar, each of the value now of 1s., wheat-growing is a profitable business. The rent of lands is low, as also the purchase price. But it must be remembered that the paper dollar may any day increase in value, when lands paid for in paper dollars would cost more to the foreigner in gold, as would also wages, food &c. On the other hand, the paper dollar may still further depreciate, when lands would be still cheaper than they now are, unless prices rose to compensate. Therefore, it would also be wise for even the agricultural labourer, who may with advantage take up agriculture in parts of this country, to be careful to obtain the most recent information on the state of wages, labor, and the value of the paper currency, before deciding to embark any little capital he may have in farming in the Argentine Republic.—*S. American Journal.*

GIGANTIC SALE OF BLOOD-STOCK.

(Communicated.)

There is no prettier country-seat round about this capital than that of our friend and fellow-countryman Mr. Francis Meeks at the Lomas de Zamora, and well has it been named "Paradise Grove", for the house, nestling in a group of these fine umbrageous trees, is itself a paradise to live in. All that refined taste and a lavish expenditure of money can do has been done, and done to perfection. The fruit and flowertrees that adorn the lawn please the eye quite as much as their natural products when placed on the dining table gratifiy the inner man. Nor is the interior of the house less attractive; the furniture is of the finest and most luxuriant make, inviting rest and contemplation. Yet, strange to say, the proprietor is one of the most restless and thoroughly go-ahead men in South America: always plotting, always planning, but not always for himself, as the Avenida Meeks and other public works too plainly indicate. His latest idea of public stock sales is worthy of the Yankee blood that courses freely through his veins: indeed it were vain to deny the fact, even though Chile rising in all its might had knocked brother Jonathan into a cocked hat. Hurrah!! But I was treating of blood-stock, not gun-stocks, cabbage stalks, not stockjillies. Hitherto our best breeders have gone in for appearance not real merit, producing fancy animals at fancy prices, which really were of little practical use in all the multitudinous requirements of everyday life. Palermo and the Flores road! Many of our breeders saw the error but lacked the courage to correct it, besides working in an expensive way they must go in for top prices. Don Pancho was the first to grasp the American plan of selection and domestication: breeding in a large general way he each year picks out for the trainer those animals that from one cause and another are most particularly in demand at any particular time; thus good ploughing horses or the draught article are much more in demand to-day than the light fantastic saddle mare of Palermo fame. The prices are lower, but properly and economically handled they pay better to rear and tame. For this purpose a "chacra" close to town is necessary, for, in Bulrich's yard even the finest animals soon eat their heads off, whilst too often contracting the seeds of disease in their pent up, ill-ventilated stalls. Mr. Meeks's plan of open air rearing obviates all this danger, whilst enabling him to sell cheap, and those of our dealers who prefer the old central-stable plan deserve their fate. Even the veterinary surgeons themselves, casting aside all personal interest like an antiquoted garment, admit the superiority of the new system, and could the dumb brutes speak they would assuredly utter an unanimous 'encore'.

'Paradise Grove' covers 500,000 square metres, conveniently divided into fields and paddocks, each abundantly supplied with pasture, shade and water. There are 60,000 vine plants, occupying an area of twelve hectareas. The farm buildings are models of cleanliness, a steamp-pump being erected to supply a never-failing head of water; it likewise serves to generate the electricity that does duty for old King Sol during his midnight 'siesta.' Forty men are constantly employed on the farm, which is a small world in itself. To the right of the manager's quarters stands an open shed for the fine bulls, alongside is the horse-ring, with trainer's house and peons' rooms close by; a large tank and bath are not wanting, whilst farther away a suspicious grunt is heard, and the "cock's shrill clarion" speaking plainer than words can express it of 'ham and eggs,' an excellent thing in its way, 'as nobody can deny.'

All is here bustle, but not disorder, preparations being actively carried on day and night for the great sale early next month, when some two to three thousand animals will be brought to the hammer by the well-known auctioneer Don Adolfo Bullrich, all reared and bred by Mr. Meeks at his fine estate 'Santa Maria,' Chascomus. There is not on this estancia a single half-bred, each and all are pure imported stock, or their offspring, and no better idea can be given of the immense capital thus invested than by stating the single fact that all the Durham breed are from the celebrated 'Duke of York 9,' which cost in England £1,500 stg. The Herefords are from the famous 'Archibald A,' which at 18 months weighed 1,000 kilos; price $5,000 gold.

The race-horses are of the very best blood, such as 'Trincar' out of 'Hermit,' 'Chislehurst,' 'Hagioscope,' &c. Trotters descendants of 'Morgan' out of 'Ironwood,' a superb animal that gained the first prize at the Rural Exhibition; cost $10,000 gold.

The Suffolk Punch stallions are from "Jolly Boy" also a gold medallist.

The Lincoln sheep are acknowledged to be the finest in the country, they are straight from Henry Duddings famous "cabaña." The rams are beauties, the best that old England can produce. Strange as it may appear, the offspring positively surpass the parent stocks, being hardier and more acclimatised, and no farm in the world can produce better samples of 'Clydesdale,' 'Suffolk Punch,' 'Percheron,' 'Morgan,' or 'Oldemburgues.' Whilst the flocks of Lincoln, Shropshire, Vermont, Negrette and Merino are an honor to the country.

Who begrudges Mr. Meeks his great success or the pecuniary gains therefrom accruing, when, as anyone can see, he actually deserves well of his country, proving to the world what may be done in this fair fertile land by energy and enterprise. Mr. Meeks is not the only man in the Republic that possesses these rare virtues, but he is certainly the only one who has turned them to the best account; most others of our go-ahead friends diving into politics, whose muddy waters sap the energy of our youth quite as much as gambling and kindred vices poison the life blood of our young and naturally progressive nation.

F. H. M.

CRUELTY TO BRITISH SAILORS.

TWENTY-TWO MEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Mr. Editor,

We have been in this port now nearly four weeks, having brought a cargo of coal from Cardiff. During our stay and previous to our arrival, the owner has been offered several valuable charters, all of which he has refused. After lying here ready for sea 8 days, he has wired out for us to proceed for Rio Janeiro.

We have wired to the British Consul at Rio asking the state of the place; the reply is: "Yellow-fever prevailing and increasing." Yet our owner, to suit his own selfish ends, wires: "Rio rapidly improving;" and this after our sister ship, the Moorish Prince, having been there, and out of a crew of 22 only three came out alive. To-day we have been before the Consul and one and all have refused to go in the ship. We know the law is against us and that imprisonment is our fate if he presses the matter, but we prefer that sooner than lose our lives. Many of us are married men with families dependent upon us; far better that they should be deprived of our assistance for a short time, whilst we are in prison, than be so for ever. Three of the crew at least are old servants that have worked and slaved for the company; but what does it matter to our owners what becomes of us or ours as long as they can pay a good dividend?

Trusting, Dear Sir, that you will give us a word of advice as to how to act in this difficult case,

I remain
Yours respectfully
One of the condemned.

Ed. Note. We strongly advise the crew under the circumstances to refuse to go to Rio Janeyro or Santos: if they do they may be morally certain of dying there.

THE VILLA DEVOTO MYSTERY.

The following is Dr. Shadbolt's letter to the *Nacion* on the foregoing subject:

Mr. Editor,

I wish to correct a mistake made by the person who supplied you with the information in regard to the sudden death of Elvira Benza. I refer to the certificate given by me and lost by the mother. On Sunday 21, at 3 p. m., two men called on me and asked me to examine the dead body of Elvira Benza, who had died suddenly on the previous night in Villa Devoto, and to give a certificate as to the cause of death. I accompanied them to a small house in Villa Devoto, and I found the body on a bed covered with a sheet. I inquired how she died, and the mother, who appeared very afflicted, told me that her daughter had gone to bed as usual, without presenting any symptoms of disease or complaining of any pain in, and that at 6 o'clock in the morning, on entering her room she found her dead, although the body was still warm. In the presence of the mother and another witness, I examined the body to see if there was any wound or trace of injury, but I found none.

There were no signs of asphyxiation. The face was neither swollen nor discoloured, and the neck bore no traces of violent handling. There were bluish spots on the body, but these were unimportant, as they are common indications of decomposition.

There being no evidence whatever as to the cause of death, I told the mother that I could not give her a certificate of cause of death without effecting a post-mortem examination. I asked her leave to do so, but she refused. She then asked me for a document stating that her daughter had died suddenly and that I had seen the body. I gave her a written statement in that sense, and told her at the same time that a post mortem examination would be necessary in the case of the certificate not being accepted.

The foregoing will suffice to shew that I did not give a certificate as to cause of death, as was erroneously advanced.

It appears the document was lost (it has since been found), for she came two days afterwards and asked me for a duplicate, which I gave her.

In regard to the swellings and the spots on the face mentioned by your correspondent in his letter of the 24th, these are easily explained by the fact that the body was decomposing for two or three days.

Yours truly,
Lionel V. Shadbolt

[ED. NOTE.—Since the above was written, the body of Elvira Benza has been disinterred and a post-mortem examination held in the presence of Judge French. It appears from this post-mortem examination that deceased died from congestion of the lungs.]

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Harry Whiting, late of Campana. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting left for La Banda about six months ago, and during this short period lost two children through death. The family returned here on Monday of last week, but Mrs. Whiting succumbed to an attack of fever on Saturday. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband. The funeral took place on Sunday, the burial service being conducted by Mr. W. Fosterjohn: at the end of the service a most impressive address was delivered by Mr. Henry Martin. May his eloquent and earnest words be the means of awakening the careless to a sense of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death.

W. F.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The following extracts of the Official Committee of Joint-stock Companies, embodied in a special report on the Banco Credito Real, will be read with interest:—

"The former Board of Management have disregarded in many cases the restrictions specified in the charter of the Bank, and to judge by the account of the sale and purchase of stocks, there were periods when 20 % of the paid-up capital was involved in such operations . . .

"At the meeting of the shareholders on the 26th Dec., 1889, the Board were authorized to withdraw up to 50,000 shares of the Company, provided such an operation could be carried out in conditions advantageous to the Bank. By virtue of this resolution the Board decided to accept in payment of debts its own shares at par, without making any exceptions. The Official Committee of Joint-stock Companies do not consider this step in accordance with the authority conferred by the meeting. The Committee append the following table of maximum and minimum cash prices during the following months:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Dec., 1889	85	—
Jan., 1890	85.70	—
Feb. "	60	44
March "	60	43
April "	61	38
May "	57	37
June "	48	44
July "	41	—
Sept. "	45	—
Nov. "	35	—
Dec. "	41	35

"The Board accepted in a few months 33,310 shares at par in exchange for bonds and debts to the amount of 3,331,000$: this operation was carried on during the entire year 1890.

"With regard to loans guaranteed by properties or stocks the Joint Stock Committee have little to say. There are two mortgages which appear cancelled under par, also several mortgages of founders of the Bank cancelled by return of the company's shares.

"The operations show that several members of the Board of management owe the company large amounts of money, lent out on pledge of various securities, and that these directors availed of the resolution of the General Meeting and of the decision of the Board to cancel their debts in shares of the Bank at their face value.

"There is also an important operation between the Banco de Credito Real and a Santa Fe land syndicate, the Chairman of the Bank happening to be also Chairman of the Syndicate; and members of both the Bank and the Syndicate are involved in the operation.

"Finally; the Joint Stock Companies' Committee opine that the Banco de Credito Real can no longer carry out the purpose for which it was started, owing to the heavy losses it has suffered and the general shrinkage of credit."

Mr. Jacobo M. Spangenberg has purchased from Messrs. Devotto Bros. the Saladero Gualeguaychú, with all its buildings, meat factory, lands, chacres, &c., for $115,000 m/n. The saladero will undergo notable changes at the hands of the new proprietors.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Gold opened firm, but closed weak this morning. About thirteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $59.80 and closed heavy at 59.50, say 265¼ % premium. Four thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at $18.55 and closed at 18.50, say 267 % premium. The fall in the gold market appears to have touched bottom, and for the last two days the current of the speculation is more bullish than bearish.

Politics are still the principal topic of conversation. All the leading dealers and brokers are of opinion that the candidature of Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña is a foregone conclusion, that both Requistas and Mitristas will support it, and that there is now no longer any room for apprehension; they, therefore, look forward with confidence to a headlong fall in the gold premium, and, acting on their belief, they sell gold freely. There are a few, however, who do not believe in the general political calm, and cling to the conviction that unless a radical change take place in the financial policy of the nation gold must rise steadily until a climax is reached and a change of policy be enforced. Speculation may put up or put down the price of gold for a day, a week, or a month, but as long as the present fatal system of financing is observed the level of the premium must gradually and irresistibly rise.

Talking of politics, it is a well-known fact that up to the present Dr. Saenz Peña has not accepted the post of presidential candidate. Both Generals Roca and Mitre are confident that the venerable doctor will accept the honor, but their partizans have not yet come to an agreement in this vital question. The danger is that a religious question may evolve out of the candidate and an appeal be made to the free-thinking propensities of the population; the risks of such a propaganda are well known, but it is to be expected that the influence of the two great political leaders will overcome all opposition and carry the day.

It is argued that although the presidential candidate is favourably known as an important member of the clerical party, he must necessarily govern with liberal co-operators: otherwise he could make no headway. There is some logic in the argument, especially as the composition of the Argentine Congress is essentially liberal, and these facts may smooth the way for the new presidential candidate, who is a man of sterling qualities and strong convictions. Optimists, therefore, believe that there is no danger of any serious opposition to the new political combination.

Apart from politics, one of the most forcible factors in the gold speculation is the utter snag-up in the produce markets. The exchange market is at a stand-still, bills are scarce, and rates are nominal at 48d. on London. The stagnation in produce threatens to continue; producers waited for a rise in prices in Europe; disappointed in this regard they are now waiting for a rise in gold, which looks very problematical at the present moment. If farmers and consignees believe in an imminent rise in gold, it would be better for them to sell their produce now in paper and with the proceeds buy gold; if they wait much longer they must necessarily be caught in the panic that must follow when the present heavy stock of wool is moved off.

The Governor of Tierra del Fuego has sent a lengthy note to the Minister of the Interior showing the expediency of paying some attention to scientific researches in his territory. He goes back to the days of Darwin and the Beagle and says that since their scientific explorers have devoted then time and research to other territories. We believe that the Government must postpone for some years to come the expenses of any further scientific studies in Tierra del Fuego: it would be better nowadays to devote more money and time to economic and financial studies.

The gold market ruled very weak at the second ring. A rumor was spread that Dr. Roque Saenz Peña would resign his aspirations to the Presidency in view of the candidature of his father, Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña: this report produced an excellent effect upon the market and gold fell rapidly. Fourteen thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 59.50$, fell steadily to 59.10 and closing at 59.20. As the bell rang, however, there were numerous sellers of ounces at 59.10$. Sovereigns, for a wonder, were very active: over six thousand were sold: the price opened at 18.42$ and closed at 18.38. The closing rates at the 2nd ring shew a premium of 263¼ ojo on ounces and about 265 ojo on sovereigns. National Gold Cedulas A. were quoted at 26. La Plata Cedulas were slightly firmer than in the morning. A few Old Gas shares, Series B, were sold at 59.

The National Executive issued a decree to-day authorizing the Sociedad de la Ciudad del Quequen to build a wharf at Puerto Angelica on the left bank of the river Quequen Grande. This wharf is to be used for the unloading of materials necessary for the building of the future town planned by the company.

The Minister of Finance issued a decree to-day stipulating that all merchants that may have been or are being tried for smuggling and other Custom House frauds must pay into the Banco de la Nacion Argentina a money guarantee of ten to twenty thousand dollars when they apply for the registry of firm or name in the Custom House lists. This may help to frighten merchants from indulging in smuggling and other malpractices at the Customs.

Monday, Feb. 18th.

A keen bearish blast swept through the gold market this morning and produced quite a panic in the speculation. Long before the ring opened the leading bearish operators were confident that a thorough 'degringolade' was imminent, in view of the great improvement in politics; and when the ring was opened the bears rushed in and succeeded in quoting the very first operation at 58¼; as the figure was chalked up on the board there was a yell of triumph in the bearish camp, and the cheers of the members shook the columns in the hall. There could be no doubt that the bears were coming down on the market with horse, foot and artillery, and before a quarter of an hour had elapsed another bearish yell announced the ounce at $58, and at this juncture a mild panic was visible; in a few moments the price of the ounce was driven down to 57.30, but a bullish rally set in and the market closed at 57.70, say 254¼ % premium; over twenty-four thousand ounces were sold. Four thousand sovereigns changed hands; the price opened at $18.10, fell to 17.85, and closed at 17.95, say 256 ojo premium. We must go back to the end of June last year to find a precedent for to-day's gold level.

Messrs. S B Hale & Co. have requested the National Government to appoint an engineer to inspect in Europe the material shipped for account of the City Improvement Works. This inspection used to be carried out by Messrs. Bateman, Parsons and Bateman, who acted also as inspectors of the contractors of the works: this entailed much economy and facilitated despatch. But since the contract of the Government with Messrs. Bateman has been cancelled, objections have been raised here to the class of materials shipped, and some consignments have actually been sent back to Europe, causing not only much loss of money but also much loss of time. In view of these facts, the Government is requested to appoint a special engineer abroad to inspect materials before shipment.

Mr. Carlos de la Barra has sent a proposal to the National Government to start a colony on the island of Choel-e-Choel in the Rio Negro valley. He proposes to buy the land at the upset price fixed by law and to start an agricultural family for every lot of 400 hectares. He promises also to invest 10% of his profits in the operation in improvements on the island. We very much doubt if the Argentine Government be willing to sell one of its most strategic positions in the South. There is already a very rising and flourishing town on the island in question. If the full forces of the 2nd Division of the Army were again stationed on the Rio Negro frontier that territory might show greater progress.

One of the finest North End properties in this city is for sale; the house is one of the finest in South America, built regardless of expense, facing the river and situated on the most fashionable of thoroughfares. The price asked is 80,000£, and people who know say that the place cost much more.

The gold market opened firm at the second ring, but fell away towards 4 o'clock. About fourteen thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 57.50$, rose to 58, but closed weak at 57.30, say 252 % premium. Three thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 17.90$ and closed at 17.80, say 253 % premium. La Plata Cedulas were somewhat firmer but very dull: the wonder is how the stock manages to hold present prices. Catalinas were firm at 6.90.

Friday, Feb. 19th.

Another bearish panic seized the gold market to-day on the strength of the news that Dr. Roque Saenz Peña had resigned all pretensions to the Presidency. Although this political eventuality was inevitable, its effects, strange to say, had not been discounted in the speculation, and hence its sudden and irresistible influence in the market. Over twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $55¼, fell to 55.20, rose to 56.40 and closed at 56, say 244 ojo premium. About three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $17.30, fell to 17.20, and closed at 17.50, say 247¼ ojo premium. The market closed with a slight bullish rally.

The gold differences this month are very heavy indeed. The month opened with gold at 287 % premium; to-day the premium fell to 240 %, closing at 244 %. Last October, no doubt, differences were twice as great, but the speculation this month is on an entirely different footing. The sudden and tremendous fall in October failed to shake the speculative market, whilst the forty points fall this month makes the whole speculative fabric totter. There can be no doubt that for the last ten days, since gold was at 62$ to the ounce, there has been a well-organized speculation carried on by so-called political brokers, pitted against the conservative speculation of the merchants, dealers, and brokers in general. The burden of the differences now falls on the shoulders of the latter, whilst the profits will be raked in by the former. A great speculative victory, no doubt, has been won, but will it be a lasting success.

Plunged as the country has been for the last year in political vicissitudes, too much importance has been attached to politics whilst the financial question has been entirely overlooked. Should the political problem be satisfactorily solved, we shall then see that the financial problem will neutralize much of the enthusiastic impression caused by a satisfactory political settlement. It is argued now that if Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen resign his candidature gold would fall headlong under 200 o/o premium. This may be, but the effect can not be lasting, unless followed up by a radical reform in finances. We maintain that the country is in far greater need of a good Finance Minister than of a President.

Meantime, the figures on the Bolsa black-board are stern facts; they show a great improvement in the situation, and a strong tendency to fall still further. The bears have had an innings at last, and they reap a victory with a vengeance. The large outside market pays the bill, for little reaction in a bullish direction can be expected between this and the end of the month. The conciliation policy of Generals Roca and Mitre is sweeping all resistance before it, and the fact is greeted as a pledge of peace and better times to come; it is said that the very Radicals are now leaning towards the conciliation candidate, Dr. Luis Saenz Peña.

All stocks and shares appeared to revive to-day. Patriotic Bonds jumped to 62.20 for cash and 63 for end of March. La Plata Cedulas rushed up one and two points, and even Catalinas were frisky, advancing to 7.20.

Mr. Akers, special correspondent of the London *Standard*, was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Chile. Mr. Akers has been absent several months; he visited the far South, San Blas, Patagones, went up the Rio Negro as far as Roca in one of Mr. De Castro's small steamers, galloped from the Rio Negro to the Chubut valley, from Valcheta to Nahuel Huapi, and from the latter lake to Valdivia, thence to Santiago and Valparaiso. Mr. Akers speaks in glowing terms of the scenery at Nahuel Huapi; he considers it to be some of the finest in the world. Chile, he says, has settled down, as if no civil war had taken place, and the Government are strong and determined to push the country ahead.

The Attorney General has reported favourably on the charter of the San Juan Company, started in Paris with a capital of 425,000$ to work a sugar factory and saw-mill on the Alto-Parana in the territory of Misiones.

The Minister of Finance has given instructions to pay 9,992$ to Messrs. Sansinena & Co. as bounty at the rate of 6$ per ton of frozen meat shipped to Europe.

The Accountant-General of the Nation is at present drawing up the bases of a Postal agreement with Paraguay for the exchange of bills and parcels. This agreement will meet a long felt want in both countries, for the commercial and postal relations of both are daily acquiring fresh importance.

A committee of Argentine naval officers is at present engaged in fixing the latitude and longitude of the new light-house erected on Cape San Antonio at the mouth of the Plate. The light-house has been built with solid materials, such as granite with Portland cement, and is situated on comparatively high ground, one metre above highest tide mark. The tower is sixty metres high and the light, according to observations made on board the steamer Lafayette, embraces a radius of 25 miles, say five miles larger than stipulated with the contractors, Messrs Torres, Sturiz and Company; their original contract was merely for a radius of 20 miles. The metallic part of the tower was made by the Societé des Forges et Ateliers de St. Denis in France and the lighting apparatus, which is of the best, gives flashes and eclipses of 30 seconds duration; the latter machinery was made by Messrs. F. Barbier and Co., of Paris. A large tank supplies oil for twelve months and a special department is provided with all kinds of salvage materials. Large outhouses have been built for the personnel and everything has been done in the best style. The Government, however, must connect the light-house by telegraph with the nearest telegraph station. Talking of light-houses, we may say that Argentine Naval officers have erected two light-houses. One in States Island and another on the South Barrancas of the Rio Negro. Colonel Rivadavia erected the latter, as well as a tower at Punta Piedra several years ago.

The Argentine cruiser 25 de Mayo, under command of Colonel Martin Rivadavia, has seized at Toba island, in the South Atlantic, three vessels engaged in plundering the guano deposits of the nation. The vsssels seized are: the Palmira Chinollo, of 250 tons burden; she was captured before she had begun loading operations at Toba island, having arrived only 24 hours before the cruiser; the Gobernador Basavilbaso of 500 tons, having already 200 tons of guano on board and the Rosa de Rosa of 250 tons burden, having 80 tons of guano aboard. There is some mystery about the papers of these three vessels, for it is stated that their masters have official papers authorizing them to load guano at Toba Island. We need not add that no such authority can be granted in the absence of a special law of Congress. The matter, at all events, will now be sifted and we shall soon learn who are the parties guilty. The 25 de Mayo is still cruising in the far South: she was at Santa Cruz up to yesterday.

A great tussle took place at the second ring between bulls and bears in the gold market. The slight rally at the close of the first ring emboldened the bulls who rushed into the hall at the second ring and made a heroic attempt to maintain prices. The bears, however, trooped in and in a few minutes drive price of the ounce from 55.80$ to 54.80$ amid a most deafening hub-hub in which the members in the central hall joined heartily. Twenty four thousand ounces were banged away in this fashion, the market closing in a fainting condition at 55$, say 238% premium. A few minutes after the close of the ring there were sellers all round at 54.70$ to the ounce. Three thousand sovereigns were sold for to-morrow; the price opened at 17.25$ and closed heavy at 17.10$, say 239¾ % premium. There can be no doubt that the bears have utterly broken the back of the gold market, but heavy time bargains are still reported. Some parties are buying gold on time at a contango of $1¼. This kind of operation has been going for the last fortnight on a heavy scale, and it is significant to see it continue at present.

The Finance Minister has given permission to the "Sociedad Argentina de Carnes Conservadas" and another company to turn out jerked beef during the current year, but the Minister refuses to pay any further bounty. The Companies concerned call the Minister's attention to the fact that they find it better to export jerked beef without bounty than frozen meat with it, owing to the bad markets for the latter in Europe.

It is announced that telegrams have been received from Dr. Ellauri in London, giving the following as the result of the conversion in London and on the Continent:—

	£
Unified Debt	6,949,000
6 % loan of 1888	3,797,000
6 % loan of 1890	1,980,000
	12,726,000
Montevideo, Unifieds	2,031,000
Total	14,757,000

Dr. Ellauri also asks permission to convert £200,000 presented after Feb. 12, and Sr. Supervielle has asked equal permission to convert £50,000 in transit.

	£
Total of foreign debt	16,724,300
Converted	14,757,000
Unconverted	1,957,300
Unified Debt	10,624,400
Converted	8,980,000
Unconverted	1,644,400

The amount not offered for conversion then is only about 11 % of the whole.

Saturday, Feb. 20th.

The gold market opened steadily this morning, owing to the bears covering and raking in their margins. About twenty-four thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened weak at $54.20, but rose steadily to 55.20, closing weak again at 54.80, say 236¼ % premium. Three thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 16.95, fell to 16.90, but closed at 17.05, say 238¼ ojo premium.

One of the most remarkable features of the morning was the heavy contango for the end of March, amounting to $2, and in some cases more. This heavy contango is an eloquent proof of the scarcity of paper money, and capitalists are now doing a splendid business by buying gold for cash and selling it for the end of March. Many people are inclined to hold on to their gold, "coute que coute."

Freights are reported much firmer. Bales here are quoted hard at 20 francs; the tonnage in port is not excessive. Up river 25s. per ton of grain are offered and 26s. asked. For sailing vessels 24s. are offered and 25s. asked.

Payments at the desks on 'Change to-day did not amount to much. In former years such was the rush every Saturday that consignees found it difficult to get near a desk to count money. Affairs are dull to-day, and the produce markets are paralyzed. The only lively section on 'Change at present is the gold ring.

Principal exports from this port during the fortnight ending Feb. 15th—

Salted ox hides	50,108
" horse hides	1,938
Dry ox hides	82,950
" horse hides	4,429
" calfskins	10,961
Wool, bales	30,213
Sheepskins, do	1,683
Hair, do	52
Lambskins, do	85
Maize, bags	24,986
Wheat, do	69,164
Flax, do	37,665
Linseed-cakes	2,650
Tallow, pipes	1,868
Jerked-beef, bales	38,394
Frozen sheep	70,402
Horns	113,320
Bones and bone-ash, ks	283,053

Mr. Carlos Lix Klett was welcomed to-day on his return from a lengthy tour through all the Western camps, as far as Villegas, in the Pampa Central, and Fortin Martinez de Hoz. From here to Bragado everything looks parched, owing to the drought, but the maize-fields are in good condition. The maize in 9 de Julio looks well also—in fact, the maize-fields are healthy as far as the station Guanaco, on Drysdale's camp. In these parts the ravages of locusts this season have been insignificant, but farmers complain of the protracted drought and of scarcity of water. Further West, in Pehuajó, in Colony General Paunero, in fact as far as Trenquelauquen, all the maize-fields have been destroyed by locusts. The losses are simply fabulous, as a very large area of country was under maize. Locusts have also played sad havoc with trees and alfalfa fields in that quarter. From 9 de Julio to Trenquelauquen the traveller sees all around innumerable stacks of wheat, which cannot be threshed owing to want of machinery; on both sides threshing-machines are at work, but they are far from sufficient for the requirements of farmers. At all the colonies there is great activity; the walls are lined with carts laden with wheat for the railway stations, where they are stored and deposited waiting for railway waggons to carry the staple to Buenos Ayres. At all the stations waggons are being loaded with wheat booked for the Plaza Once and the Darsena of the port works. In these parts, 10$ to 11$ per 100 kilos has been paid for barletta wheat. Outside Trenquelauquen the entire zone appears to have suffered from enormous camp fires: hundreds of leagues of land are quite bare, not a blade of grass to be seen for leagues, and the animals are starving and dying of thirst. The drought, the "tabanos," etc., have weakened the animals, and both cows and sheep are thin: many estancieros have been obliged to sell their cows, many "rodeos" changing hands as low as 7$ per head. In view of the very bad state of lands in that quarter, numerous farmers have resolved to move their stock to the lands of the Central Pampa and to the South of Cordoba: if the present drought continue another fortnight an "epidemia" will be inevitable and estancieros will be obliged to "cuerear" their animals. In all these lands there has been an incredible increase in sheep; furthermore large flocks of sheep arrive daily in that neighbourhood from the South of the province where heavy rains have fallen, grass is superabundant, and sheep are suffering from foot-rot. These arrivals increase the gravity of the situation at Trenquelauqen and outside. Sheep up to the present may be considered in good condition, but what with the drought, the camp fires, scarcity of grass and water, and, last not least, the arrivals of flocks from the South, there will be immediate danger of a general "epidemia" in sheep as well as cows. In all these districts, Mr. Lix-Klett states, there are very large quantities of wool unsold; many Basque farmers assured him that they had refused offers of 8 to 10$ per 10 kilos of wool, as they feared a revolution and a sudden rise in gold; to-day, farmers cannot get 6$ m/n per 10 kilos, and it would be useless to offer hem such prices, as they are one and ill determined to store their wools and keep them in deposit till next year if necessary.

There was quite a panic in the wool market this morning; the headlong fall in gold has upset all calculations and farmers and consignees are very much perplexed. Fine wools from La Gama in the South were sold to-day at the Plaza Constitucion at 2.25$ gold per 10 kilos: the price is a warning to estancieros and "acopiadores"; the state of the market confirms all we have stated since last October. All the produce of the country is sinking fast; maize for consumption is already selling at 4$ per 100 kilos; wheat, which was worth 13$ a fortnight ago, is now quoted at 11$ per 100 kilos; wool has fallen 1½$ per 10 kilos in the last two weeks; ox hides from rural parts are at 6$: a week ago they were at 7: such is the difficulty in the sale of wool that it is no longer a question of price, but actually one of buyers, who have disappeared from the market. It is calculated that the present stock of wool here exceeds 15,000,000 kilos. Shipments of wool last fortnight fell to 12,000 bales—an insignificant quantity for this time of the year.

A slight bullish reaction was felt at the second ring; fiteen thousand ounces were sold for Monday: the price opened at 55$, rose steadily, and closed hard at 55.90, say 243¼ % premium. Three thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 17.20$ and closed at 17.25, say 242¼ % premium. Patriotic bonds were much weaker than in the morning. Credito Real Shares were quoted at 23. La Plata Cedulas were stationary.

Bankers and other dealers in gold and silver bullion must be on their guard. The police of this city have, within the last few days, discovered a series of frauds which consist in the forgery of the assay certificates given by the Casa de Moneda, which guarantee the quantity of gold and silver contained in the ingots sent to that establishment for assay. The criminals have shown great ability in the execution of their plans, and had succeeded in disposing of several bars of bullion at a price much above their real value before the fraud was detected. In order to effect their purpose, they were under the necessity of imitating the printed form upon which these certificates are issued, the stamps of both the assayer and the accountant, the signatures of both these functionaries, and the dies used in stamping the bars. The forgeries can only be detected by careful comparison with the genuine documents. One of the criminals has already been arrested, and the police are on the track of his companions in the perpetration of a fraud said to be without precedent in this country.

Advices from Entre Rios say that Mr. Adolfo Roth, representative of Baron Hirsch, has purchased recently over 20 leagues of camp in various departments of the province on the Uruguay Coast, paying from $55,000 to $70,000 per league: he is in treaty for 40 leagues more, and is authorized to purchase up to 100 leagues. 2,000 colonists are expected daily.

The land purchased by Mr. Roth for $70,000 per league, which we mentioned yesterday, is situated in the department of Colon, and belonged to Don Antonio Garcia; the extent is 5 leagues. The cattle were also purchased at $35 m/n per head.

Messrs. Hume Bros. have sold four leagues of land in Cordoba, joining the frontier of Santa Fé, for $21,000 m/n per league.

Monday, Feb. 22nd.

The week has opened with a thorough revulsion of feeling in the gold speculation, partly owing to the reaction that necessarily follows a heavy fall, partly owing to a conviction that the latest political evolution is not quite as satisfactory as expected. The bears, having run short of gold, are now buying back heavily, and this explains the heavy and sudden rise of this morning. As long as these purchases continue the market must necessarily rise, especially if the bears turn round and reverse their operation of last week—a plausible speculative movement at this juncture.

On Saturday morning the gold premium opened at 233 %: to-day at the close of the first ring it stood at 254 ojo—a difference of 21 points in about as many hours, we may say. The sudden fall, in fact, has been meteoric, but the big bears have had time to rake in margins since Saturday morning. They have been and are buying very heavily, and the bullish reaction is a considerable help to the market; had the premium continued to fall, or had it remained stationary at Saturday's lowest level, the floor of the Bolsa this month would be strewn with the killed and wounded in the great speculative battle. Fortunately, the speculation is recouping, and if the revival continue on a moderate scale the liquidation will pass off smoothly and the differences will be met. The bulls, however, will not forget for some time to come the fright they experienced on Friday and Saturday; as for lame ducks and guttersnipes, they are sadly mauled; unable to hold out, their feathers have been plucked.

As for politics, they formed an undercurrent in to-day's speculation, and its bullish influence could not be denied, for an impression is gaining ground that politicians are beating about the bush for presidential candidates, whilst the country at large sees that the real candidates are visible to all except those who wish to exclude them from the contest. As this game at cross purposes cannot continue long, and public opinion must assert itself ere long in favor of one or the other of the two great leaders of political parties, a conviction is rampant that the present political evolution may die still-born, and hence a certain feeling of uneasiness in many quarters. It does strike one as strange that political glasses should be focussed on minor constellations when stars of the first magnitude are casting their full glare upon the local political world. This fact may explain why last week's political enthusiasm is dying out fast in the hall.

About twenty four thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened firm at $56.40, rose steadily, and closed firm at $57.60, say 254% premium. Over four thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $17.50, rose gradually, and closed hard at $17.80, say 253% premium. The demand for gold at the ring this morning was very heavy indeed, and the systematic bulls, carried away by the reaction, are confident that the bears have run "short" of gold for very heavy amounts; the march of the market, however, will very soon show if this be true. A few minutes after the bell's ringing, fresh buyers rushed into the market and operations in ounces were reported on the kerbstone at 57.80—twenty cents above the closing price at the ring.

According to the *Amigo del Pueblo*, one of Baron Hirsch's agents is at present in Corrientes and is in treaty for the purchase of Messrs Cafferata and Company's estate. It is reported that the agent has already purchased many leagues of splendid land in the vicinity of the town of Corrientes. The Baron is also purchasing land in Goya.

The cheques of the Provincial Bank improved to-day to 41 and 42% discount. There is a rumor rampant that the new political evolution involves a plan to reconstitute the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres on the basis of an issue of fifty millions more paper money. This report is simply absurd, but it is always a straw on the current. If this be the kind of financial policy expected from the latest political evolution, it would be better for the country if that evolution be nipped in the bud. The rumor, we suppose, however, has been launched to influence the gold market: nobody in the market attaches the slightest importance to the report.

The gold market opened very hard at the second ring and continued steady at 58$ to the ounce till a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when the price broke away to 57.60$, closing somewhat heavy at 57.70$; over twenty thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow. Sovereigns were also active; three thousand were sold; the price opened at 18.05$ and closed at 17.90$. The closing rates shew a premium of 254¾ % on ounces and 255¼ % on sovereigns.

The following is the saladero slaughter up to 15th inst.—

	Head.
P. Luro	25,000
S. Rocca	81,000
J. B. Repetto	37,000
L. Repetto y hno.	38,000
M. Fernandez	21,000
Dolores	4,000
Quilmes	25,000
	230,000

	Head.
Sta. Elena	16,500
San Javier	21,000
Spangenber	2,000
Ent. R. Extr. Co.	1,000
Garbino	2,000
Mercedes	7,500
Paysandu	6,000
Casa Blanca	5,300
Fray Bentos	40,000
	101,300

The total slaughter up to 15th inst. was as follows for the four years, including Rio Grande:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
B. Aires	230,000	172,300	180,000	130,200
Rivers	101,300	132,000	164,700	114,400
Montevideo	107,000	66,700	158,800	175,200
	438,300	371,000	503,500	428,800
R. Grande	145,000	85,000	92,000	110,000
	583,300	456,000	595,500	538,800

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The gold market ruled much weaker this morning than yesterday, but the feeling was very steady at a lower level. Some of the big bears who were buying back yesterday withdrew from the ring, but they must come to the front later on and buy back; this conviction gives a steady tone to the speculation.

Over twenty-four thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $56.80, rose to 57.20 and closed steady at 56.50, say 247¼ ojo premium. Three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.65 and closed at 17.60, say 249¼ % premium. The fall in the premium since yesterday was considerable, but there is a bullish under-current in the speculation.

With regard to politics, all wonder at the sudden apathy that surrounds the Saenz Peña political evolution. Last week the whole Bolsa was jubilant, and there was some talk of the Camara Sindical heading a popular movement in favor of the new candidature. The popular breeze, however, has veered round, and now it is understood that the charter of the Bolsa opposes all kinds of collective demonstrations in favor or against political parties. In other words, the Bolsa is no longer unanimous in its favorable opinion of the new candidature, which appears to be daily losing ground, from some cause or other.

Some absurd rumors have been spread of late with regard to a considerable strain in the diplomatic relations between this country and Chile. Speculators seized the opportunity to spread some alarm, and connected the concentration of the army and the mobilization of the National Guards in this capital with this delicate international difficulty. There is no foundation whatever to these reports.

The Governor of the Chubut Colony has sent a note to the Minister of the Interior showing the expediency of changing the site of the colony of Valle de los Martires. The Governor proposes a site where the future colonists can rely on 4,000 leagues of fertile land for colonization.

The gold market opened weak at the second ring, but closed steady. Ten thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 56.20, rose to 56.60, and closed steady at 56¼. Three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.45 and closed at 17¼. Stocks and shares were dull and neglected.

Wednesday, Feb. 24th.

The gold market ruled steady all morning in the midst of a speculative calm that gives rise to misgivings. Over fifteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $56.50, rose to 56.70 and closed steady at 56.40. Three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.65 and closed at 17.55. The closing rates show a premium of 246¼ ojo on ounces and of 248¼ ojo on sovereigns. The big bears kept out of the market this morning, and it is supposed in the bullish quarter that the moment they enter the market the premium must rise forcibly.

This month's settlement will take place on Saturday, when the morning ring only will be held. Owing to the proportions of the speculation this month the liquidation will be one of the most important since 1890. The whole market has been pitted this month against a fortunate ring of speculators, who, thanks to an unexpected turn in politics, have been able, for a week at least, to check the powerful current of the market. This month's settlement will decide who is the stronger, and positions will be soon defined. The odds, in spite of the fall, appear to be in favor of the bulls.

The balance-sheet of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina was closely studied to-day and produced a good impression. We see the Bank has received $3,000,000 from the Caja de Conversion and over $11,000,000 in deposits; meantime, the discounts of the Bank are about $8,000,000. The figures show that the Board of the Bank are proceeding with great caution. It was expected that the Bank would bang millions upon millions of paper upon the market; such, however, has not been the case.

The annual Bolsa report was distributed to-day. The report is a faithful compilation of Bolsa events for 1891, and the pamphlet is rendered all the more valuable by the comparative tables of gold and stock prices during the year. An interesting diagram shows the fluctuations of gold during the year. A special chapter is devoted to the accounts of the Bolsa Building Company, no doubt very interesting to the shareholders. We see that the Bolsa paid to Drs. L. V. Lopez and M. Obarrio $10,000 for drawing up the charter and regulations of the Bolsa. We need not add that the shares of the Company are at a premium, and are considered a very sound investment.

The American war-ship Tallapoosa was brought to the hammer yesterday and fetched 16,650$ m/n paper. Her gallant commander, Captain Forsythe, will now leave soon for the United States. He will be missed in British and American circles of Buenos Ayres for many a day. All hope to see him return to the Plate in command of one of the fast new cruisers.

Messrs R. Christie and Company have been authorized to turn to account the forests on Island Victoria in Lake Nahuel Huapi, at the foot of the Andes; the permission is limited to three million feet of lumber.

The gold marked ruled exceedingly firm at the second ring, confirming the croaking of the bulls that the bears have run short of very large amounts of gold. Twelve thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow; the price opened at 56.40$ with a drooping tendency, but heavy buyers came forward and the market advanced immediately, closing hard at 56.90$, say 249¼% premium. One thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 17.55$ and closed firm at 17.65$, say 250¼% premium. There was a thorough revulsion of speculative feeling in the market this afternoon, with a decidedly bullish tentency all round. Stocks and shares were very dull.

The Minister of Finance and members of the Board of the Caja de Conversion met to-day and resolved to open the subscription list to the first series of the capital of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. The public will be asked to subscribe ten millions of dollars: we doubt much if the market be in a position or fit frame of mind to respond to this call; however, the appeal will be made, and all will watch the results, whether satisfactory or not, with interest. The subscription lists, we may add, should have been opened at the beginning of January.

Thursday, Feb. 25th.

The gold market opened very firm this morning, slackened as the day grew, but closed very steady. The speculation was in a state of expectancy, the bulls waiting for the bears to step in and buy back, and the bears passive, waiting for eventualities to turn up between this and the liquidation. The result was a disultory speculation, in which little or no advantage was gained by either bulls or bears. Twenty-three thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $57, rose to 57.40, fell to 56.50, and closed steady at 56.70, say 248¼ ojo premium. Sovereigns were dull; about two thousand were sold, opening at 17.70 and closing at 17.60, say 249¼ ojo premium. The market closed rather firm than otherwise; active operations are expected to-morrow, which will be the eve of this month's liquidation.

In spite of all that is said to the contrary, there is a dull rumor in the hall that the Limits Question with Chile is in an unsatisfactory condition. For days past this rumor has been rampant; it has been repeatedly denied, yet it gathers volume every day. The latest report in this respect is that the Limits Treaty does not suit either Chile or Argentina, and that the two Limits Committees will be back in Santiago and in this city respectively before the end of March. Whatever truth there may be in these rumors we know not, but it is a significant fact that the Argentine Foreign Office is very silent, whilst these reports are being actively circulated, perhaps for speculative purposes on 'Change. Meantime, it is well known that both the Chilian and Argentine Governments are most desirous of preserving cordial relations, in view of the very unsettled condition of internal politics in both countries; there is, therefore, no fear of any disagreement of a serious nature in the negotiations going on at present.

In local politics there is an ominous "statu quo" that does not augur much in favor of the latest political evolution with Luis Saenz Peña as Presidential candidate. It is whispered that there is much opposition and demurring in both conciliation parties. In view of this strain, they say, General Roca left Montevideo in a hurry to see that political matters take a turn for the better, and in favor of the new candidate. From all that is going on, one would gather that Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña does not care much for the honor tendered to him, nor do the conciliation parties care much to force that honor on him. In other words, there is a silent antagonism that may find full vent any day in a serious opposition, and at this critical juncture, so near the Presidential election, a last effort must be made to unite in favor of the present candidate or select some other statesman to meet the aspirations of the country. In fact, the greatest uncertainty appears to prevail in political circles.

Politics, however, have little to do with the march of the speculation at present, unless some very startling event take place. The battle of the month must now be decided by those who have gone "long" and have run "short" of gold. Bulls and bears must fight it out to the bitter end, and opinions are very divided as to the speculative engagement. The bulls are passive; the bears are waiting; outsiders are perplexed, and much anxiety prevails. It would be well for the market at large if the bulls gain a slight advantage: if the bears win and force down the market, there will be a thorough rout and a "sauve qui peut" of a disastrous kind in the big bullish and outside camp. The bears have made money in the last ten days, and if they manage to carry on their victory the decline may be the last straw that will break the camel's or bulls' back. The market believes that the bulls will manage to keep a firm front.

The Land and Colonies Office have rented to Don Mateo Lujan eight leagues of land in section X of the Pampa Central at the rate of $100 m/n per league per annum.

At half-past two the general meeting of members of the Bolsa began. The voting commenced at that hour and was closed at 3 p.m. Many people objected that the voting was closed so early, as many votes were still outstanding. At 4 p.m. the Secretary, Mr. Gache, read the results: the gentlemen elected were:—

CAMARA SINDICAL.

Carlos Becú
Teodoro du Bary
J. Zimmermann
E. Bunge
W. Van Eicken
J. Maupas
A. Llambi
H. Varela
A. Sivori

COMISION INTERIOR.

E. Falcon
E. Martinez
R. O. Watson

CAMARA DE COMERCIO.

Importadores de Comestibles y Bebidas—Remigio Tomé, Antonio Marco del Pont.
Id de Maderas—Jose Drysdale.
Id de Drogas—H. Banon.
Id de Albajas—Luis Fabre
Exportador de Frutos del Pais—Guillermo Bertram.
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais—Emilio P. Martinez de Hoz.
Barraqueros de Frutos del Pais—Carlos Rivera, Leopoldo Bohnen.
Agente de navigacion (Fluvial)—Esteban Risso.
Corredor Maritimo—Antonio Maria Delfino.
Corredor de productos de Saladeros, carnes conservadas y mataderos—Carlos M. Huergo.
Corredor de haciendas—Alfonso Ayerza.
Agente de seguros—J de Boer.
Lanchero—Nicolas Mihanovich.

Several protests were raised and the Chairman had to ring the bell several times to maintain order. The election was not a popular one, for there was little or no applause. The election was closely contested.

The Argentine cruiser 25 de Mayo arrived yesterday in the Outer Roads after a rapid cruise of 20 days in the South Atlantic. It appears that she captured four vessels, not three as said at first, all engaged in plundering the guano deposits of the South.

Saturday, Feb. 27th.

The liquidation continued to-day with varying fortunes. As the ring opened, the bears carried everything before them, and there was a moment when all were prepared to see gold drop under 56. At half-past twelve, however, it leaked out that gold was short; the bears at first sneered at the report, but it very soon turned out true, as the chalk figures on the board revealed. The gold 'shortage' did not amount to much, and the rise did not exceed one dollar in the ounce. The bears, in spite of the morning's rise, can lay claim to a signal victory over the bulls this month. We must bear in mind that the gold ounce opened at $63 this month; that the whole commercial community, with a few exceptions, favored a rise in gold; that in the teeth of this opposition, and of general political alarm, the bears began their campaign and have succeeded in putting the gold down as low as $54.20 per ounce; the bulls have recuperated $3—for gold closed to-day at $57—but the liquidation is in favor of the bears.

The speculation was very active all morning; over thirty thousand ounces changed hands; the price opened at $56, rose steadily to 57.40, and closed at 57. Sovereigns were dull, the price opened at $17.40, rose to 17.70 and closed at 17.65. The closing rates show a premium of 250¼ ojo on ounces and sovereigns.

The sudden rise in gold to-day has led many to suppose that gold will rule high next month. The bears, especially the heavy dealers who raked in differences this month, continue to operate heavily for a fall for the end of next month; they are quite confident that the market must fall headlong, and they base their operation on the undoubted improvement in politics: they argue that General Roca's support in the latest political evolution settles the campaign, and that the country may look forward to a long period of peace and reform. The bulls fail to see the practical value of the above arguments or any prospects of improvement as long as the present absurd financial policy is pursued. Bankers and merchants want some tangible more guarantee than mere political honesty and peace; as long as guarantees of reform, retrenchment, and of reduction in the volume of the currency are not forthcoming, the market can afford to sneer at speculative decline in the premium, for in the long run gold must rise higher and higher. This is the unbiassed opinion of those who view the situation from a loftier stand-point than that of Bolsa speculation.

A few hitches were reported in the liquidation this morning, but guarantees were supplied, and an amicable "modus vivendi" will pave the way to a satisfactory settlement. The wonder is that the liquidation passed off so quietly, considering not only the enormous proportions of the bullish speculation, but its wide-spread roots in every quarter of the hall. The settlement is another proof of the very sound foundations of the market at present.

The following table of the daily closing price of ounces at the first ring for the last two months will be read with interest:—

Value of ounces in paper dollars:—

	January.	February.
	$	$
1st	—	62.90
2nd	61.00	—
3rd	—	63.40
4th	61.10	62.60
5th	60.90	62.20
6th	—	62.20
7th	60.50	—
8th	60.90	61.00
9th	61.60	61.90
10th	—	61.50
11th	61.60	61.40
12th	62.30	60.50
13th	62.40	59.60
14th	62.80	—
15th	62.90	59.30
16th	62.80	59.60
17th	—	59.50
18th	62.10	57.70
19th	63.00	56.00
20th	62.70	54.80
21st	62.50	—
22nd	61.70	57.60
23rd	61.70	56.50
24th	—	56.40
25th	61.30	56.70
26th	61.60	55.60
27th	61.90	57.00
28th	61.60	—
29th	61.80	—
30th	62.00	—

Value of $100 gold in paper dollars according to above closing prices of ounces at the 1st ring daily:—

	January.	February.
1st	—	386½
2nd	374¾	—
3rd	—	389
4th	375½	384¼
5th	374¼	382¼
6th	—	382¼
7th	371¼	—
8th	374¼	374¾
9th	378¼	380¼
10th	—	377½
11th	378¼	377¼
12th	382¼	371¼
13th	383¼	366¼
14th	385¼	—
15th	386¼	364¼
16th	385¼	366¼
17th	—	365¼
18th	381¼	354¼
19th	387	344
20th	385¼	336¼
21st	384	—
22nd	379	354
23rd	379	347¼
24th	—	346¼
25th	376¼	348¼
26th	378¼	341¼
27th	380¼	350¼
28th	378¼	—
29th	379¼	—
30th	380¼	—

The above figures give an exact idea of the march of the speculation since the beginning of the year; prices in February were both higher and much lower than in January.

It appears that there is no foundation to the report that Don Lazaro Repetto has bought 5,500 'novillos' this month.

The Gulf of Corcovado, the first steamer of the Gulf line ever bound for the Plate, is expected at La Plata from Valparaiso on the 10th prox. She has already engaged a large cargo of live animals. The Gulf steamers will ply in the future regularly with La Plata.

The liquidation did not proceed as smoothly as expected this afternoon; the operation began to drag, and differences were held over. This led many to apprehend that there were fresh hitches in the liquidation.

Payments on 'Change to-day were insignificant. The desks were deserted, an eloquent proof of the utter stagnation in the produce markets. The wool market shewed no improvement this morning.

The movement at the private banks was very heavy all day; up to 4 o'clock the banking halls were crowded and the turn-over was one of the largest for many months.

The Minister of the Interior issued decree to-day annulling all concessions granted for fishing, hunting, and the working of guano, phosphate and nitrate beds on the Patagonian coast and adjacent islands.

The Port works are being pushed forward with great activity, there being over 2,000 men at work. Water will be again let into Dock No. 3 on the 31st of next month. The contractors are hard at work at the North Basin, and are, we are glad to say, dredging the channels.

Wednesday, March 2nd.

The month opened to-day with a very firm gold market, but as the day grew the feeling weakened and it became apparent that a very strong bearish speculation is afoot to put down prices this month. About eighteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 57.60, fell as low as 56.10, but closed hard at 57.10, say 250¼ ojo premium. One thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $17.70, fell to 17.55, and closed at 17.60, say 249¼ ojo premium. The market was hard at the closing rates.

The wool market is in a state of panic. Prices for good, middling and inferior qualities have fallen to such a degree that extra superior wools can hardly aspire to 9$ quotation, wools that fetched in November 13$. But where the decline is most severely felt is in so called 'borrega' wools; sales of 'horregas' from the North with 'carretilla' are reported at $4; in spite of this low quotation, there is only one buyer of this kind of wool in the markets. Limits of purchase are 3.50 francs for good Southern wools, kilo washed; 3.25 for middling qualities. Consignees will naturally not submit to these low prices, and business in consequence is paralyzed. It is calculated that we must yet export 225,000 bales of wool.

The wheat market is a reflex of the wool market. The leading wheat men are already beginning to store their grain; meantime, prices in Europe continue falling and the gold premium here is on the decline; these hopeful farmers are looking forward like their colleagues in wool to a heavy rise in gold. Wool, wheat, maize, hides, skins, all are falling steadily—the degringolade is complete. The losses of estancieros, consignees, 'acopiadores,' and farmers in general will be enormous if this absurd policy of storing their products continue. Our friend Don Carlos Lix Klett has been preaching the march of events for the last four months. Those who hearkened to his advice have done well, and many are sorry that they did not heed same.

The year has been an exceptional one for production: our public men and legislature should study the phenomena of this season. We see gold at 250 % premium; freights are very cheap; the quality of the clip is the best on record; nevertheless, prices have fallen no less than 30% since last season. In all the wool producing countries producers have submitted to the fall: the next Colonial wool sale in London at the end of this month will comprise 400,000 bales; in May the European clip will begin; in fact, a superabundance of wool is inevitable. Nevertheless, Argentine farmers refuse to sell their wools, blinded by the hope of a rise in gold here or a rise in wool in Europe.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd February, at 1620 Avenida Alvear, the wife of Adolfo Bash, of a son.

… of C…
On …
F.C.R. … daughter…
On th… the wife … daughter.
On the 1… O'Neill, the w… Villa Constitution…
On the 1st of M… 79, Belgrano, the w… of a daughter.
On March 2nd, at C… of Frank Lucas Woolley…

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th February, at the re… of the bride's father in Belgrano, … Rev. M. Goletti, William Gsell, s… Dr. Gsell-Fels, Munich, to Louise M… Freda, only daughter of Arn… Schlaepfer.

On Feb. 22nd, at the Anglican Church of St. John, B. Ayres, James, eldest son of Mark Tansley, Clapham, to Martha, youngest daughter of James Bewers Holloway, London.

On the 17th inst., at Chascomus, according to Civil Law, and by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., George Arthur Bell, Estancia San Alonzo, Magdalena, to Jane, youngest daughter of John Kellie, Esq., Chascomus.

On the 24th February, at St. Helier, Jersey, James Francis Jacobs to Emily Helen Stanley Clarke.

On the 20th February, at Calle Almirante Brown No. 584, Barracas al Norte, Thomas Nowell to Ann, daughter of Mr J. T. Stant, C.E.

On the 25th February, at the Civil Registry, James Campbell to Felipa Petrona Sosa.

On the 25th February, at the Civil Registry, Andrew Mulvihill to Elena Clinigan.

On the 26th February, at the Civil Registry, and afterwards by Rev Father Cordoso, at the Socorro Church, Michael McGovern to Catalina Cahill, both of County Westmeath.

On February 27th, at Santa Fe, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Roblez, after Registro Civil, Arthur R. Penny to Carlota E., youngest daughter of Fred. M. Lohse, of N. Y. City.

On February 26th, at the Registro Civil, and on the 27th at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Pelham Ogle, John William Crosby, of Liverpool, to Georgina Beach, of Southampton.

DEATHS.

On Feb. 28th, at 5547 Calle Rivadavia, Caballito, Frances Elizabeth, second daughter of James James, formerly of Newton House, St. Mawes, Cornwall, aged 25 years.

On the 28th February, at Calle Caridad 57, Catherine Killy Wilson, aged 40 years.

On the 14th February, at Airfield, San Vicente, James Purves, aged 73, native of Stenton, East Lothian, Scotland.

On the 16th February, at the British Hospital, from heart disease, William Carr, native of Ireland, aged 40.

On the 21st February, at the British Hospital, of typhoid fever, James Duncan, married, aged 25.

On the 21st February, of typhoid fever, Aileen Fuller, daughter of Arthur and Anne Emerson, aged 10 years. Bath, Somerset, papers please copy.

On the 26th February, at Concordia, E. Rios, Captain Joseph M. Manzano, of the Argentine Navy, in his 64th year.

'THE CLUB'
Finest Old Scotch Whisky
BURNETT'S OLD TOM GIN
345-PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.

XXXI YEAR

… to say, amongst the entire list of head-dresses worn by the armies of Europe the bearskin of the Guards is stated to … best, cumbersome as it may ap… and I should not be surprised if the … army were before long to doff the … be supplied for home service … similar to that now worn … regiments."

…nicipalities will have to … evolent intention of … on what the towns- … e. The License … this year for- … Law does … following

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Fortnightly Line of Steamers.
The steamers of this Company will sail in the following order:—
For Europe from Montevideo
ACONCAGUA, Capt. Waddilove, sails on March 10th for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia Pernambuco, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
SORATA, Capt. Adey, sails on March 24th for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
For the Pacific from Montevideo
POTOSI, Capt. H W Hayes, sails on March 16th for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
GALICIA, Capt. Coopersails on March 28th for Puntas Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, and Valparaiso.
WILSON, SONS & Co., Ltd.
Buenos Aires
Reconquista 365

The New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.
Monthly line of Steamers Between N. Zealand & London

Steamer	Tons Reg.	To sail from Rio Janeiro
RUAPEHU	4163	March 12
KAIKOURA	4474	April 9
CONGARIRO		May 7
ARUNGE		June 4
RIVANTAKA		July 2

THROUGH FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES TO LONDON.
1st Class, £35 — 2nd Class, £20 — 3rd Class, £12
For passages and further information, apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. Agents.
365 n/n Reconquista, Buenos Ayres.
Montevideo—Solis 55 and Rio Janeiro.
Bahia, Pernambuco & San Vicente, V. C

Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co, Ld.
Monthly line of steamers between N. Zealand & London

Steamer	Tons Reg.	To sail from Rio Janeiro
TAINUI	5031	March 26
DORIC	4784	April 22
ARAWA		May 4
COPTIC		June 13

THROUGH FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES TO LONDON.
1st £35 — 2nd £20 — 3rd £12
For passages and further information apply to
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Buenos Aires,
Reconquista 365.
Montevideo: Calle Solis 55
Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco and San Vicente, V.C

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
The following are the proposed sailings of this company's steamers:—
LA PLATA Capt. Milner March 4
For Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, and Antwerp.
Accelerated Service.
THAMES Capt. Hicks March 16
For Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
Special attention is drawn to the accelerated service by which passengers are landed at Southampton within 22 days of leaving the River Plate.
All these steamers are provided with the best accommodation for carrying passengers, and persons wishing to bring out friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For other information apply to
HENRY L. GREEN, Reconquista 412
Agents in Rosario—BARNETT & CO.
298 f11 a 29

Philip B. Bolt
556—Calle Piedad—556
Agente de Fabricas Inglesas. Whiskey Smith. Ferreteria, Aceites de Maquina, Cilindro etc., etc.
Agente de negocios de Campo.
228 de9 xp

REGULAR …
Hamburg - S…
Steams…
REGULAR LINE BET…
RIVER PLATE & HA…
Names of the steamers:—
Amazonas — Olinda
Argentina — Paraguassu
Bahia — Paranagua
Belgrano — Patagonia
Campinas — Pernambuco
Ceara — Petropolis
Cintra — Porto Alegre
Curityba — Rosario
Desterro — San Nicolas
Hamburg — Santos
Itaparica — Tijuca
Lissabon — Uruguay
Montevideo — Valparaiso
The following steamers will sail
Direct for Hamburg
Probably touching Brazil
CAMPINAS Capt. W Somborn March 5
TIJUCA. Capt. H Langerhantz do 15
LISSABON, Capt. P. Holm do 2…
All these steamers carry Physicians a… Stewardesses, and take cargo, parcels a… specie.
These steamers receive cargo for Brem… and ports of Denmark, Sweden and N… way: transhipment of same in Hamb… for account of the Company.
For freight, passage and further parti… lars apply to the Agents,
LUDERS & C…
861, Rivadavia

Imperial German Mail
Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Regular Line between the River Plate a… Bremen, via Vigo and An…
The Steamships
OHIO Feb. …
KRONPRINZ FR. WILH. March 1…
MUNCHEN March …
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd C… Passengers, carry Physicians and Stewa… esses. Receive cargo, specie, and parc… to all the above ports and subject to … shipment for
HAMBURG
And ports of England, Holland and in co… bination with the
Forenade Dampskibs Selsk… and Copenhagen
From Antwerp to and from the ports… Norway and the Baltic.
The Company covers Insurance on Sp… shipped in their Steamers.
Prepaid Passages issued to those wis… to bring out friends.
Third-Class Passage from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp $35 g…
Third-Class Passage from Buenos Ayres to Bremen $40 g…
For Freight and Passages and furt… particulars apply to—
K. von Emster, Agent
MAIPU 185 n/n.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO.
Regular Line of Steamers.
BETWEEN THE
River Plate, England and th… Continent
The following steamers will sail on… about the undermentioned dates
Zephyrus
Captain Persson
Feb. 24…
Ovingdean Grange
Capt. Crichton
Feb. 26…
Florence
Captain J Lax
March 4…
These steamers have excellent accom… dation for a limited number of passeng…
Fares from 22 to 25 guinea…
Arrangements can be made to land pass… gers at Grand Canary.
HOULDER BROTHERS & C…
372--Cuyo--372

HOUSTON LINE
Liverpool and the Brazils a… the River Plate.
Intending passengers for Europe are… formed that
The following steamers will sail o… about the undersigned dates for—
LIVERPOOL
Heraclides
Captain Mitchell
March
Hellopes
Capt, Davies
March …
Hippomenes
Capt. Walters
April …
These steamers being provided with… perior accommodation and carrying… wardesses, offers special inducements to… tending passengers.
For freight, passage and other particul… apply to the agents
C. M. Huergo & C…
425 Reconquista 425
583 ap24 …

Chargeurs Reunis
Compañia Francesa de Na… gacion a Vapor.
Salidas de Buenos Aire… para Dunkerque y Hav…
Precios de los Pasages.
1ra clase $150 oro—3a clase…
(Camarote) $70 oro—3a clase…
(Entrepuente) $30 oro.
Se despachan pasages del Havr… Burdeos a Buenos Ayres.
Por mas informes ocurrir al Ag… General
A. CHANCEREL
320- RECONQUISTA- 3…

LA VELOCE
Quickest route from the Ri… Plate.
By the splendid steamers of the line Nord America (ex-Stirling Castle) Vi… ria, Duchesa di Genova, Europa, Duc… Galliera, Matteo Bruzzo, Napoli, … America,, Citta di Genova, Rosario, M… tevideo (ex-Citta di Napoli), Rio Jan… (ex- Adelaide Lavarello), Las Palmas … Gio Batta Lavarello).
Leaving Buenos Aires on
3rd, 12th 18th 24th and 3… of every month.
The steamer
Passages per Nord-America, Duc… Galliera, and Vittoria. Special Cabins… gold; 1st class 180 gold, 2nd class 130… 3rd class
Per Matteo Bruzzo and Europa—1st… 150 gold, 2nd class 120 gold, 3rd cla…
Per Napoli—1st class 120 gold, 3rd …
These steamers carry Surgeon and … wardesses.
For freight &c. apply to the General A… P. Christopherson.
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo 255
Montevideo, Piedras 144.
Rosario, San Lorenzo 169.
San Nicolas, Comercio 64.

G. KELSEY & CO.,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROK…
313---Reconquista---313
256 sp9

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Feb. 28th.

The returns for January, 1892, for the city of Buenos Ayres may be summed up thus:

Births	1,829
Marriages	310
Deaths	1,065

Of the births 14 per cent were illegitimate, which is not a high ratio, the average in European cities being from 20 to 30 per cent. There were 310 marriages, that is 620 persons married, who were as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Argentines	72	94	166
Italians	102	85	187
Spaniards	82	71	153
French	21	29	50
British	4	5	9
Germans	3	5	8
Various	26	21	47
Total	310	310	

The marriage table being gauge of the composition of and the population estimated on January 31st we find thus:

Italians ...onstitute
Argentines ...rs called
Spaniards ...urned until
French ...p.m. at the
British ...rding to the
German ...whatever num...
Vario ...ent.
...D BRIDGETT.
Hon. Sec.
722 fb27 mh7

...rry's
...ERT HALL
...de Mayo No. 428
...ractive talent employed to ...public, Robert Colburn, Serio ...and Dancer, Banjo Bones and ...ne player.
...d by other English and French
584 fb8 m8

NORTH AMERICAN
...ORMAL SCHOOL
470 Calle Suipacha 470
...ra J. Armstrong, Directress, assisted by a full corps of the best teachers in Argentine Republic.
...ndergarten and Primary School:—
Suipacha 470.
...chool of Application—
Normal Department,
Collegiate Institute,
Calle Suipacha 470
...cancies for a few more select boarding ...s. Apply for prospectus and other information to the Directress, Suipacha 470.

BUENOS AIRES
...GLISH HIGH SCHOOL.
REMOVAL TO
...lear Palermo
...ving secured on a long lease the
Quinta de Garrigós
...O. 3590 SANTA FE,
...ione Telephone 5571
Rector begs to intimate that the School ...re-open there for the next Session, on
February 3rd 1892,
...neanwhile invites inspection of both ...and quinta by any parents interested ...School.
756 nv26 xp

...OMAS ACADEMY
...ing and Day School for Boys & Girls
Principals
...Wyatt Hayward and R. L. Goodfellow
Assisted by a large and efficient staff of teachers.
School will re-open on—
January 7th 1892
...rospectuses sent on application.
Lomas de Zamora, F.C.S.
91 xp ap4

...Andrew's Scotch School.
55 Calle Piedras.

...RST-CLASS SCHOOL,
Central Position.
...TAFF OF NINE TEACHERS.
...s much lower than other Schools.
...aged by a Committee of the Scotch Community.
Head Master:
L. CHRISTIE, L.A.

...Spanish Evening Class.
...uesday and Friday from 8 to 9 p.m. ...rms $5 per month.
...School re-opens on Feb. 1892.
638 27 a4

...LEGIO LITERARIO.
...34—Independencia—734.
...CKER & HUTCHISON, Directors
...28 f27 xp

...OLEGIO SUD-AMERICANO
Chascomus.
...o obviate the necessity of sending ...g ladies to Buenos Ayres, this school ...be opened the 1st of March with the certificated teachers.
...e usual branches of a first-class education in English, French Spanish, German ...Italian. Music and singing, drawing ...oil painting, and every kind of plain ...fancy work.
...e religious duties of Catholic and Protestant children attended to by resident ...bers of their respective religions.
...e house is large and airy, No. 40 Calle ...rano.
...rectress, Josephine Farnesi, of Queen's ...e, London, for 8 years directress of ...va College, B. Ayres, and 14 years ...al professor in Parana.
452 fb17 mh17

...ney advanced on stocks at ery mo...e interest,
LA PIZARRA
...7—RIVADAVIA—337
Bolsa de Comercio
227 fb9 mh9

J. TULLIN,
...lor from Poole's, London
570—FLORIDA—570
BUENOS AIRES
180 f8 xp

Hunt & Carey
...uilders and Contractors
Lomas de Zamora, F. C. Sud
in front of the Station.
...imates for works of all kinds in City ...mp.
...TE—Messrs Hunt and Carey are the ...builders in the Republic who are them... practical carpenters and bricklayers
fb8 my10

Missing Friends
...Kinnell William, shepherd, emigrated ...enos Ayres 27 years ago. Formerly ...onte Grande, F.C.S. Wife's maiden ...Bell.
...ham Wm. and Elizabeth To Buenos ...1889 in Munchen, formerly at estan...a Susana, Venada Tuerto.
...tthews Edward, emigrated 1871, work...silver works, Reconquista.
...ckham John, fireman ex 25 de Mayo, ...ed July 1891 from Birkenhead.
...opson William, sailed in Almirante ...n as Engineer Dec. 1890.
...urlow, Duncan, formerly with Mr. ...ings, Recoleta. Anxious brother.
...nk, John Fisher, to B. A. 1875, En...er and Patternmaker, formerly with ...iam Brown, in timber trade.
...omberg A. on s.s. Ushuaia, Argentine ...port, letter.
...enos Aires, Feb 24 1892.
RONALD BRIDGETT
H. B. M. Consul.

FOR ALL MEN.
...n who intend to marry
...l see the Magic Mirror. It may con...nem. Forewarned is forearmed. Gra...d free by post to any address at Home ...broad. Address—The Secretary, 4 ...llan Square, Sheffield, England. Write ...y and name this paper. Established ...years.
717 dec 28 dec 31-92

...ILLIAM ERNEST MASSEY.
...nsidered to be in a position to afford ...nation which may prove of great ser...he is, therefore, urged to place himself ...ce in communication with
F. H. M.
...avenscroft Rowland & Mills, 559 Pie...Buenos Ayres, who will supply details ...at is required, and will consider all ...munications made to him confidential.
393 fb15

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savouring of the 'Sassenach' be rigidly excluded. All We cannot but rejoice at this indic... the revival of Celtic learning, ... Irish, who possess an i... wealth of manuscript liter... less, unfortunately, to th... to English and foreign s... ancient tongue. He ho... men also pay more... national inheritance... Ossian was quite... which Burns... thoughts; and... soon arrive... "sine qua... St. Andr... have re... burr ar... ed to... has...

...ded over 1000 PRIZES ...CHS ...ORE & TUDOR ...aipú-Buenos Aires

ON 'CHANGE.

Thursday, March 3.

The gold market ruled steady this ...ning at a slightly lower level than yesterday, but a conviction is gaining ground that a very heavy bearish speculation is brewing. Seventeen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $56.50, fell to 56.20, and closed at 56.40, say 246¼ o/o premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold, price opening at 17.50 and closing at 17.45, say 246¼ o/o premium. The large outside market is at present waiting for eventualities; the Conventions of the National and Union Civica parties will soon clear the political horizon, and then the whole market may plunge into the bearish eddy; for the present, however, the market is passive. The gold bulls are still confident, but the heavy contango on time bargains must make them wince, for paper money is becoming daily tighter and the banks show no inclination to let go. This scarcity of paper money is a most powerful help to the bears; it may be remembered that last month the unfortunate bullish speculation was to a great extent based upon the belief that the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, having received a large supply of brand new notes, would discount freely; the Banco de la Nacion, however, held a firm grip on its paper, and if it continue the same policy this month it is more than probable that the very scarcity of paper money will force down the gold premium. As for the influence of politics, the proclamation of Dr. Luis Saenz Peña by the conciliation parties is already discounted in many speculative circles, and the event cannot be expected to produce any stirring change in quotations.

The fall in gold is considered a heavy blow to estancieros and farmers; the blow, in reality, is in the fall in the price level all over the world. Had farmers been wise they might have sold the bulk of their production in October, November and December, when the prices of their staples were higher in the markets of consumption, and when gold here was quoted at a much higher premium than to-day. Both estancieros and farmers are now clinging to a forlorn hope that gold must very soon rise heavily; if such be their belief, it would suit their pockets to sell their wool and wheat as fast as it arrives in the market, and with the proceeds buy gold on 'Change. But they do not know their own mind, and this may explain how all the 'barracas' and stores in the country are being rapidly filled with wool and wheat; nothing could be more absurd under the circumstances, for gold is sinking and the price level abroad threatens to fall still more. Estancieros and farmers believe that a fall in gold is a calamity, as they are accustomed to reckon values in depreciated paper money; their ardent desire is to see gold at 400 o/o premium and wools selling at $15 per 10 kilos; our farming friends are "inflationists" of the most advanced persuasion, and it would be idle to attempt to convince them that they profit by an appreciation of the currency, or that they lose by their absurd system of sending wools and wheat to deposit. Something very unexpected must turn up to practically prove the wisdom of their ways at the present juncture.

"Waiting for a rise in gold" has proved ruinous to some and a losing business to all engaged in produce. 'Acopiadores' who scoured the camps in October, and made contracts from the Arroyo del Medio to Bahia Blanca, are sadder and wiser men to-day: they have lost enormous amounts by the fall in gold and the fall in the European wool markets. Consignees have lost heavily also by fostering the absurd hobby of sending wools to deposit. Estancieros need only look back three or four months and compare the prices of October and November with those current to-day to see the mistake they have made. Unfortunately, a blight seems to have settled on every staple of production in the country: the fall in wool has been followed by a steady decline in skins, hides, wheat, &c., &c. Add to all this the losses by drought and by locusts, and we may well come to the conclusion that, in spite of a mammoth clip and of a gigantic harvest, the season is a fatal one in all respects. We may put it down on our tablets—the crisis is extending to the camp—the fact is becoming painfully visible in the province of Buenos Ayres, where all the farmers are grumbling at the unfortunate state of affairs.

Patriotic Bonds were a shade firmer this morning, but business was dull; in this connection, we may remark that the market still wonders at the delay in opening the subscription lists of the capital of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. As far back as December the Directors were confident that the lists would be opened in the first week of January; a plea for delay was found in the drawing-up of the internal regulations of the Bank. It was urged that the lists could not be opened until these regulations were completed, discussed, and accepted. In this fashion the subscription has been put off for two months, until the greatest incredulity has seized the market and nobody cares to subscribe. We understand, however, that the Minister of Finance has been urging the Caja de Conversion to take immediate steps in the matter; whether the duty of opening the lists falls on the Caja de Conversion or on the Board of the Bank we know not; but the market draws its own conclusions in the matter, and comments on these systematic delays are very varied. One would suppose that neither the Government, the Caja de Conversion, nor the Board of the Bank care much about the public subscription, convinced as they are, no doubt, that the public will not fill the lists. This is, perhaps, the truth of the matter.

Stocks and shares in general were dull and weak. Spanish Bank shares closed slightly firmer at 80. National Cedulas were quoted at 71¼. La Plata Cedulas were weaker all round.

Exchange continues in a dull "statu quo." Sterling was quoted to-day at 48d. to 48¼d. Francs were quoted at 5.06 to 5.09. Very little business was reported.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the first ring to-day:—

South American Ounces—
For cash.... 17,148 at 56.80-40-30-20-30-40
Sovereigns—
For cash.... £2023 at 17.50-45-50-48-45
Patriotic Bonds—
For cash.. 85,800 at 61.20-10
March 15. 15,000 at 61.50
Spanish Bank Shares—
For cash.... 70 at 79-80
National Hypothecary Cedulas—
For cash..D 3,950 at 71¼
Provincial Cedulas—
For cash..F 3,700 at 27.50
For cash...K 16,000 at 28.60
For cash..L 5,000 at 28.60
For cash..M 17,250 at 28.60
For cash..N 17,250 at 28.60-50
For cash..O 20,000 at 28.60

The fine property in the Calle Florida, between Calles Corrientes and Lavalle, measuring 18½ by 70 varas, belonging to the Alcorta 'testamentaria' has been sold for $172,000m/n; buyer, Mr. Peña, who owns the adjoining property. Not three months ago, Mr. Alcorta bought the above property for $200,000. Thus the sale at auction shows a fall in the three months; Mr. Peña paid for the place at the rate of $120 m/n per yard.

Mr. Wipperling, of the great wine firm, Wipperling, Kirchoffer and Co., successors of Bernardo Meyer, was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his return from Europe.

As threshing machines are in great demand all over the country, it may interest farmers to know that Messrs. Childs, Saunders & Co. have received a consignment of these machines, with engines and all appurtenances. Farmers state that owners of threshers can make thousands of dollars per week out of their machines in the North and West. The market, it appears, has run short of threshers.

We see by the London papers that a small cargo of peaches from the Cape was sold at Covent Garden at what may be considered fabulous prices. Some boxes of picked fruit fetched at the rate of 2 shillings per peach. This news ought to be a stimulant to peach growers on the Tigre Islands where the most luscious of the kind are produced. Two good peaches would fetch more than a sheep on our plains—a dozen would be worth more than a pampa cow. The Tigre growers, however, must improve the quality of the fruit they grow.

Presiding at the fifth ordinary general meeting of the River Plate and General Investment Trust, Mr. John Morris gave a lengthy description of the company's investments in the River Plate and elsewhere. About £5,000, he said, had been obtained by way of profit on realisation of securities and commission earned, and this had been placed to reserve fund, raising it to £16,513. The full preference dividend was declared, and two per cent. on the deferred stock.

The new Camara de Comercio met today and made the following appointments:—

Chairman—Antonio Lannusse.
Vice-chairman Wm. Bertran.
Hon. Sec.—A. M. del Pont.

The fine Houston liner Heraclides will leave on Wednesday; she has a full passenger list and heavy cargo engaged.

Exchange was much firmer this afternoon: drawers came forward and takers backed out. The closing rates were:—48¼ to 48¾d. on London, 5.07 to 5.08 fcs. on Paris, 5.08 to 5.09 fcs. on France and as high as 5.11 fcs. on Antwerp.

Discounts were slightly easier in the afternoon: some of the banks began discounting small amounts.

The gold market stiffend at the second ring on the strength of some unfavourable rumours spread by the bulls. Fourteen thousand ounces were sold for tomorrow: the price opened at $56.30, rose to 56.80, closed at 56.60, say 247¾ % premium. Sovereigns closed at $17.55, say 248¾ % premium.

A few shares of the Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata were sold this afternoon at 65 gold; this is an advance of five points. Some Spanish Bank shares were sold at 80. La Plata Cedulas were slightly firmer.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares to-day at the second ring:—

South American Ounces—
March 4...... 13,841 at 56.30 40-50-60 70-80--70-60
Sovereigns—
March 4.... £1600 at 17.55-50-55
Patriotic Bonds—
March 4.... 24,600 at 61-61.20-10
Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata—
March 4.... 65 at 65 gold
Spanish Bank—
March 4.... 60 at 80
Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
March 4..G 20,000 at 27.70.
March 4..O 10,000 at 28.70
March 4..P 4,000 at 28.80
Catalinas Moles—
March 5.. 600 at 7-7.2-10

During the last fortnight we note the following sales of salted ox saladero hides:—

From Tuyu—10,000 of 28 kilos at $13.50.
From Magdalena—2,000 of 28¼ kilos at 13.50.
From Quilmes—5,000 of 26¼ kilos at 12.25.
From Quilmes-5,000 of 29 kilos at $14.
From Colon—8,000 of 66 lbs at 47¼ rls Orientales.
From Gualeguay—6,000 of 29¼ kilos at 13.75.
From Cuareim 10 to 12,000 of 30 do at 46 rls Orientales.
From Guaviyu—8-10,000 of 67 lbs at 47 rls do.
From Casa Blanca—10,000 do do at 48¼ rls do.
From Montevideo—5,000 do do at 49 rls do.
From Montevideo—2,000 do do at 48½ rls do.
From Montevideo—2,000 do do at 50 rls do.

The returns of the Custom House today amounted to

Imports	$120,389.99
Exports	11,882.38
	$132,272.37

	Gold.	$ m/n.
Returns of the month up to date	—	331,453.58
Same time last year	—	258,793.06
Difference in favor of March 1891	—	—
Difference in favor of March 1892	—	72,660.52
Receipts since Jan. 1	—	13,494,632.52
Same period of last year	4,593.44	7,038,602.46
Difference in favour 1891	4,593.44	
Difference in favor of 1892	—	6,456,030.10

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 340 for payment of Customs dues.

Saladero beef tallow:—

150 pipes and 300 bords from Tuyu at $11¼ and 11 respectively; Magdalena, 600 pipes and bords at 11 3/6 and 11 1/6 do, 1,000 pipes at 11¼ do; 1000 pipes and 200 bords from Ensenada at $11¼ and 11 do; 450 pipes from Gualeguaychu at 11.25; 450 pipes from Colon at 11, in Paysandu; 450 do from Nuevo Paysandu at 11; 800 do from Casa Blanca at 11¼ rls gold.

Dry Hides from the Rivers—3500 from Entre Rios at $1.80 to 1.82, 1,000 from Corrientes at 1.70, 500 from Paraguay with reshipment at 1.95, 300 from Cuyabá do do at 2.10, all per 10 kilos; stock about 10,000 hides.

Arrivals at the Central Produce Market—

	March 3. Kilos.
Wool	16,540
Sheepskins	4,983
Ox hides	773
Horse-hides	147
Hair	100
Maize	60,600
Grease	920
By carts and lighters:	
Wool	96,993
360 sheepskins.	

Lanas finas—50000 kilos a $ 8.50, 8.30 7.80 por Julian Ortiz; 5000 id id 7.20 id Enrique Bonifacio; 1.500 id id 7 id Pegasano Hno. y Repetto.

Lana lincoln—17.000 kilos a $ 9.45 por Mautalen Hnos.

Laua borrega fina—4000 kilos a $ 6.50 y 5.20 por Necol y Agerre (hijo)

Lana borrega Lincoln—4000 kilos a $ 7 00 y 7.70 por M. F. Parera.

Cueros lanares consumo—60 doc. a $ 0.81 por Santamarina e hijo, 30 id id 0.80 id M. Z. Rojas y Ca.

Cueros lanares desechos—15 doc. a $ 0,61 por Santamarina hijo, 20 id id 0,60 y M. Z. Rojas y Ca.

Cueros de potro—10 cueros a $ 4.10 por Santamarina hijo.

Lanas finas—5000 kilos a 8.50 por M. Z. Rojas y Ca.. 6000 id a 8,00 por Salaberry y Costa; 12,000 id a 8,50 por Chillado Gonzales y Ca.; 6,000 id a 7,80 por Miguel Mendez.

Lana borrega fina—1000 kilos a 6'50 por Salaberry y Costa; 4,000 id a 7,30 por Mignel Mendez; 3,000 id a 7,80 por Guillermo Kelsey.

Cueros lanares consumo—100 doc. a $ 0.85 por M. Z. Rojas y C. a, 40 id 0,80 id Salaberri y Costa.

Cneros lanares desechos—60 doc. a $ 0 65 por M. Z. Rojas y Ca., 30 id 0,60 id Salaberri y Costa.

Cueros vacunos de campo—200 cueros a $ 7,00 por M. Z. Rojas y Ca.

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, March 3.
Cedulas A 26.80.
National Bank Shares 10 20.
Arrivals—
Mateo, Genoa.
Premuda, do.
Frasquito, Cadiz.
Olimpo leaves.

MARRIAGE.

On March 1st, at the Merced Church, by the Rev. Father Rasore P.P., James, only son of James Burns, Campana, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Thomas Luni, Buenos Ayres.

DEATHS.

On February 2nd, at Sawston Cambridge, England, Mary, the beloved wife of Charles Bunten, late of Buenos Ayres.

On January 21st, at the family residence Ennerdale, near Biggan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Mrs. Elizabeth Denholm, in her seventy sixth year.

La Platense Flotilla Co., Ld
NOTICE OF SAILINGS FROM BUENOS AYRES.
For week ending Sunday, March 6

		For Montevideo at 6.00 p.m.	For Salto and Stations at 10a.m.
Monday	29	OLYMPO	—
Tuesday	1	COSMOS	EOLO
Wednesday	2	OLYMPO	—
Thursday	3	VENUS	COSMOS
Friday	4	—	—
Saturday	5	EOLO	—
Sunday	6	—	VENUS

For Corrientes, Asuncion and Stations From the Darsena Sud at 10 a.m.
Sunday.... 6 OLYMPO
J. MURRAY TULLOCH,
General Manager.

THOMAS WOOD & CO.
161—Maipu—161
Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes, Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.
365 m12 a12

MR. NEWMANN
Fabrica San Fernando. Letter for you at this office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
If you want an English Captain to command sailing or steamships apply to
Ortiz de Rozas (hijo)
Ship-Broker
587 23 m7 ENSENADA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

In Belgrano
To let, a house Calle Moreno No. 55, with eight rooms, kitchen, bathroom, aguas corrientes, gas, two patios with plants, boarded floors and walls paperd; all recently whitewashed and painted. For particulars Calle Rio Bamba No 5. n27 2 9

WANTED—A competent teacher of English. Apply 630 Calle Esmeralda. n69 3 6

WANTED—In the suburbs, for six months, a year or longer, a small or medium sized quinta, furnished, situated on paved road or easy of access by cars or train. Replies to Quinta, this office. n66 3 6

WANTED—By respectable man, situation as clerk or interpreter in a shipbroker's office; speaks English, Spanish and Italian; good references. Apply 1420 Ecuador. n60 3 6

WANTED—By an experienced girl, situation as general servant, cook or laundress; Lomas preferred. Please address H C Economical, Post Office, Lomas.

A Respectable Woman, with child five years old, seeks a situation as plain cook or general servant in smal family. Apply 49 Caridad. n67 3 6

BOY, 14 years of age, wants a situation to wait on table or make himself generally useful. Apply 94 Calle Saavedra. n65 3 6

DEMOISELLE Allemande, munie des tres bonnes recomandations, desire place comme femme de chambre dans une bonne maison anglaise. S'adresser aux initiales E B, General Guido 39. n61 3 6

A Respectable Middle Aged Man desires situation as cook on estancia, or would undertake the work of a bachelor's establishment in town or camp. Apply Major de Barritt, 1488 Chacabuco. n62 3 10

WANTED—Situations as stewards by two young men (Germans), to any European or North American port. Apply H K, this office. n75 3 6

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, repairs machinery, pumps, windmills of all kinds, by contract or by day. Apply to Mechanic, Calle 10 No. 433, Villa Catalinas. n63 3 10

MRS. J. F. G. FITZGERALD will please send her address to P. O. Box 1302, to receive a letter from United States. n64 3 6

WILL MR. F. W. CLUNIE please call to-day at the office of La Platense Flotilla Co, Ld. n70 3 6

CORREDOR—Wanted a first-class corredor for whisky, etc; only those with a sound connection need apply; salary and commission. Apply Broker, this office. n77 3 10

WANTED—A situation by a respectable girl as housemaid, waitress or nurse; speaks English and Spanish. Please apply by letter to B B, Calle Rio Bamba 124, Capital. n81 3 4

TO LET—One, two or three rooms, unfurnished, with bathroom, gas and electric bells, in a genteel French family; references required. Calle Uruguay 1226. n59 3 6

IN BELGRANO—To let, in an altos house facing the river, two beautiful furnished rooms, four squares from the railway (Northern) and six from the tramway. Apply at same house, Necochea 15. n73 3 6

QUINTA HOUSE to let in San Martin—A prettily situated quinta house with every convenience, eight rooms, two detached rooms, coachhouse, pipe water supply for house and garden, bathroom, two w.cs, cellar, large closed vestibule, fruit trees, kitchen stove, etc. For further particulars apply to Mackinlay & Zimmermann, 92 San Martin. n72 3 6

TO LET—Two well furnished bedrooms and a sala; windows, fireplace, gas, etc; with or without board. Apply 1213 Peru. n80 3 8

LA CONSIGNATARIA, Cuyo 726, comanditada por el Banco Nolasco y Ca—Esta e sa recibe consignaciones de mercaderias generales, nacionales o extranjeras, y frutos del pais, facilita dinero sobre las consignaciones, y presta para levantar cosechas o productos; se garante actividad y honradez. Horas de 8 a 6 p.m. n71 3 4

FOR SALE—Stern wheeler "Explorer," length 46', beam 11' 6", draft 8, built by Cochrane & Co, 1889, of galvanized steel; completely new boiler for burning coal or wood; speed 7 miles. Further particulars S K Jordan, San Martin 186, Escritorio No. 23. n74 3 9

FOR SALE- A first-class gun and case, by Westley Richards, Bond Street, London; double Damascus barrels, central fire; complete set cartridge filling and cleaning implements, also cartridge belt and 20 cartridges; a great bargain to prompt purchaser. Rix, 384 Maipu. n76 2 5

10 dols. Reward
Strayed in Belgrano a bulldog, brown and white, blind in the left eye, close cut ears; the above reward will be paid for the return of the dog to, J. H. Collins, Pavon y Zapiola, Belgrano, or to the Policia. 87 mh3 6

TO LET—A beautiful chalet in Flores 1/2 a square from Calle Rivadavia and the Railway Station, where the tram passes, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, bath room, servant's room and other conveniences—fine garden. It is furnished and has gas. Will be let for a year. Apply Calle Independencia, 14 Flores. 89 mh3 6

WANTED—To buy furniture for four rooms: sala, dining-room, office and bed-room; English preferred. Also a good German piano and the necessary curtains for sala. If the furniture is within 8 squares from Plaza Victoria, the house will be rented if contract for two years can be arranged. If the house is not to let, the furniture will be bought at a reasonable price. Please address Mr. Miles, Suipacha 624. 90 mh 3-5

TO LET—Three nicely furnished rooms. Apply Tacuari 256 6 minutes walk from Plaza Victoria. 88 m3 10

TO LET—A nicely furnished room with balcony to the street suitable for single gentlemen. Moreno 1495, moderate price. 79 m3 6

WANTED—By a young man a position in a commercial house, speaks English and Spanish fluently, good penman, also good references. Address North America this office. 86 m3 6

SE ALQUILA—Una pieza grande y ventilada con o sin muebles para hombre solo, unico inquilino. Calle Suipacha 1049. 90 m3 6

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large air house with all the latest sanitary arrangements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town excellent cooking and attendance, with cleantiness and comfort guaranted. Apply Paraná 1231. 82 m3 ap3

PARTNER—(sleeping or active) wanted with $40,000 m/n paper for Estancia business, in working order, and paying well. Apply from 11 to 12 and from 2 to 3 to R. J. Farran 541 Calle Cangallo. 85 m3 6.

VIEWS AND CUSTOMS OF BUENOS AYRES
We have just published one of the finest collections of views and customs of this country ever put on sale — This City. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS are specially finished and on moveable mounts for sending to Europe.
Arturo W. Boote & Cia.
767-CALLE CUYO-767
82 mh2 xp

Mackinlay AND Zimmermann.
Auctioneer: T B Clarke
2 SPLENDID QUINTA HOUSES In Belgrano
built of the best materials and situated on 4 squares from the Rosario R. Station that is in the block comprised between the Calles San Martin, General Conesa (formerly Hocker), Saavedra ana Camino a San Isidro
On Thursday 10th of March
at 4.30 p.m.
on the grounds themselves we will auction the following properties corner of
calles San Martin and Camino a San Isidro,
A beautiful little quinta house composed of sala, 3 bedrooms, dining room, bathroom, 2 servants rooms (altos), kitchen, w. c., garden and gas and water pipes arrangements, patio and hall with white marble floors etc.; all the rooms have boarded floors and plaister ceilings; small balcony to the street, inner hall door and other commodities. The ground, including garden etc. measures
729 96/100 vs.cuadradas.
BASE $8,000 M/LEGAL.
2nd PROPERTY
with frontage to Calle San Martin, adjoining and exactly the same as the above, excepting the area of the land which is much larger having
1241 88/100 vs. cds.
a splendid garden with water supply, good plants, summer houses etc.
BASE $10,000 M/LEGAL
We strongly recommend those wishing to live in the suburbs to visit the above properties as this is a good opportunity to buy one that is well built and well situated. Titles guaranteed and free from mortgage. Conditions of sale:—Cash
"AD CORPUS,"
and 10 o/o on signing the boleto.
For further particulars
92—SAN MARTIN—92
Buenos Ayres
56 mh3 10

A. BULLRICH Y CIA.
FERIA EN CHASCOMUS
7° Gran remate-feria de los productos del Establecimiento "Los Jagueles" del Sr. Ricardo Morton.
El remate tendra lugar como en otras ocasiones en el local de las Exposiciones de la Asociacion Rural de Chascomus.
El Domingo 27 de Marzo
a las 12 del dia
NOTA—El tren expreso saldra de Constitucion a las 7 45 a.m. regresando despues de concluido el remate.
78 mh3 27

A. BULLRICH Y CIA.
5° Gran Remate Feria
en el establecimiento
"PARADISE GROVE"
en Lomas de Zamora
propiedad del Sr. Don Francisco G. Meeks
El Domingo 6 de Marzo
a las 12 del dia
Remataremos por cuenta y orden del Sr. Meeks lo siguiente:—
Toros Durham puros, toros Hereford puros, potrillos de carrera puros, potrillos Morgan puros, padrillos Clydesdale puros, padrillos Suffolk Punch puros, yuntas de padrillos mansos de abajo sangre Hunter, Oldemburgues, padrillos mestizos Clydesdale, mansos de abajo, 2 anos; padrillos Hunter, Oldemburgues, mansos de abajo para silla.
Un plantel de ovejas Shropshire Downs. Carneros Shropshire Downs puros.
Carneros Lincoln puros, vacas lecheras mansas, para familia.
Los animales que se ofrecen en venta con productos de los varios establecimientos propiedad del Sr. Meeks, por consiguiente están demas recomendarlos si los Sres. interesados tienen presente que el Sr. Meeks posee los planteles mas notables en cantidad y calidad importados al pais.
Por catalogos detallados y por otros datos a nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482.
441 fb16 mh6

Mackinlay AND Zimmermann.
Auctioneer: T B Clarke
Important
Remate Feria
IN
9 DE JULIO
LIQUIDATION OF ALL THE LIVE-STOCK
Of The
'MAURICIO' COLONY
belonging to the
"EMPRESA COLONIZADORA BARON HIRSCH"
On
SUNDAY THE
6 March
AT 12 O'CLOCK
ON THE COLONY
On Sunday, 6th of March, at 12 o'clock, after a good breakfast under the trees, we will sell by public auction and by order of the Director of the "Empresa Colonizadora Baron Hirsch," as all the land is now required for the colonists, all the very superior live stock of the Estancias, "Algarrobos" and "Alice" formerly belonging to the late Dr. W. Leusen, and to-day the Colony "Mauricio" of the aforesaid company. All this stock is justly reputed in the neighbourhood as some of the very best to be had in 9 de Julio and neighbouring partidos as it is now for many years that they have been conscientiously improved by good sires, and to-day we can honestly recommend them to any one in want of good mestizo stock acclimatized to the mixed outside camps. All the stock we offer both sheep and cattle are in magnificent condition, and are fit to be driven any distance. The stock to be offered on sale are the following more or less, fuller particulars of which will be published later on:—
3 points of fine cows, each with imported bull.
5/600 novillos, good mestizos, of 3 years old upwards.
3 rodeos of good mestiza cattle of 2,000 to 2,500 head each and with 8 to 10 o/o of novillos of 2½ years up.
1 point fine Lincolns (200 head) with imported rams.
3 flocks of good Lincoln sheep
1 " " " Rambouillet sheep.
60 pure and mestizo Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs.
The sale will be for cash and for everything that walks, and the buyers will have ten days "plazo" to receive the stock. The "rodeos" will be sold by the cut of 1,000 head with option to rest of same "rodeo." The stock can be seen in the camp any day before the "remate," and interested parties should direct themselves to the Capataz, Don Marcos, on the Estancia "Alice," which lies about two leagues North of "Guanaco" Station. Western Railway.
NOTE—Interested parties from Buenos Ayres, outwards can go by Saturday night's train which leaves the Once at 8.10 p.m. to "Guanaco" Station, where carriages will meet them to take them to the Estancia "Alice," where the remate will take place, and they can return by Sunday nights train leaving "Guanaco" at 9.24 p.m.
For further particulars apply at our offices
92—SAN MARTIN—92
598 fb23 mh6

BLACK & CO.
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SPECIALITY—Wedding rings, engagement rings, signet rings, studs, sleeve links, Paraguayan rings, etc.
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Jewellery and Watches bought with option of repurchase, absolute security.
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Business hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sundays and Feastdays closed.
222 J9 xp

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

OFFICES TO LET—In Calle Maipu 171. Apply to Moore & Tudor, Maipu 163.
60 f3 xp

To be Let at South end of town, a commodious house with garden. Apply to Krabbe Higgins & Co., Piedad 655.
638 sp24 x p

OFFICES
Furnished or unfurnished offices to let on moderate terms. Apply at Cuyo 429.
100 f4 xp

TO LET—Handsomely furnished, airy apartments with board in an English-German family, strictly private. Gas and bathroom. No children; central position. Apply Calle Uruguay 1082. 369 f15 m 15

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board; with use of bathroom; terms moderate. Calle Rivadavia 2216 (altos). n595 23 m4

TO LET—The English house 120 Rioja, six rooms, complete water, gas and sanitary services; terms moderate. Keys at the Barraca, Victoria 3085 Apply 312 Suipacha. 612 24 m12

IN BELGRANO—To let, two rooms for gentlemen, in the best position of Belgrano, in front of the park, with board or without; terms moderate. Apply Calle Rivadavia 52. n670 25 m6

TO LET—A business house in Calle Santa Fe, corner of Thames, facing Palermo. For terms Calle Uriarte 1045. n664 25 m6

TO LET—A nice new house, Calle Uriarte 1061, corner of Santa Fe, passing the Exposicion Rural. For terms Uriarte 1045. n665 25 m6

TO LET—For a term of four or five years, four leagues of Campo Flor, with permanent water supply, situate l in the neighbourhood of Italo, 1st section of the Territorios Nacionales. Apply at No. 4037 Calle Piedad, any day up to 11 a m. n672 25 m6

TO LET two furnished bedrooms and a sala, with board, rooms are large and comfortable with fire-place. Apply 1213 Peru. 691 26 5

TO LET—For gentlemen only, two bedrooms, well furnished; private family; terms moderate. Lavalle 1519. n8 6 27 m31

SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Hay dos o tres piezas sin muebles, con cuarto de baño. Cordoba 918. n720 27 m4

TO LET—A furnished room for married couple or bachelors, with board and bathroom; good dinner; Argentine family. 417 Montes de Oca. n732 27 m4

BOARD, with or without lodgings, in the house of an English family (30 dollars monthly), close to Southern Railway terminus and pleasantly situated. Avenida Montes de Oca 97. n726 29 m4

TO LET—A sala with two beds and balcony, with or without board. Mejico 459. Terms moderate. n736 27 m4

SE ALQUILAN—Dos piezas para escritorio o para hombres solos. Ocurrir en la calle de San Martin. n729 27 m8

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for single gentlemen; board if desired; English family; two squares from Once trams. Calle Maza 257, near Almagro station. 725 f 27 m 4

FURNISHED ROOMS, with balconies to the street, to let, in the house of an English family. Board if desired. Salta 1482 (altos), half-a square from Plaza Constitucion. 738 f27 m4

WANTED—By a gentleman, shortly, a large well furnished room, as bed and sitting room; the house of a private family, where there are no children, preferred, situated in the centre to the north. Address Buckland, this office. n723 27 m4

TO LET—Front room; suit married couple or single gentlemen; ground floor; bath; with or without board. Calle Venezuela 1230. n693 26 m4

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, at $20 m/n per month each; house of private family. Apply Calle Santa Fe 1060, between Cerrito and Artes. n694 26 m4

TO LET—In the house of an English family, a small furnished room (cheap) with board. Apply 1220 Independencia. 717 27 m4

TO LET—Sala and other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in the house of a private English family, Calle Bermejo 42, between Piedad and Rivadavia. 5 2 5

FLORES—Comfortable furnished room with good board in quinta house of English family, near tram and station; terms moderate. Apply Progreso this office. 17 2 4

TO LET very nice altos house at Quilmes, with large garden, six rooms, kitchen, good larder, big verandas, water supply up and downstairs, bath with hot and cold water and shower. Apply to Tom Houghton at the station. 13 2 5

TO LET—Furnished a splendid suite of apartments, consisting of drawing room, dining room, two bedrooms following; also large Cross-room, kitchen with good stove. All completely and neatly furnished On view and for particulars apply at 1156 Calle Arenales. 12 2 9

TO LET—Two bedrooms and sala, furnished, with or without board. Rivadavia 3456. n23 2 5

TO LET—Front room, with board and use of bath. Maipu 141, 2° piso. n42 2 5

ROOMS, one or two, unfurnished, in quiet English family, near tram and park. Palermo, Thames 723. n51 2 5

TO LET—A bright newly furnished room to the street, with use of a well appointed bathroom; the house is modern and only three squares from Plaza Victoria. Calle Bolivar 393, 2° piso derecha. n34 2 5

WANTED—For a single gentleman, a large airy unfurnished room or two small ones, with attendance (no board) in a quiet English family; preference given to a quinta house. Address, stating terms, to S A, Casilla de Correo No. 711. n41 2 5

WANTED a room for two lads with board, must be cheap. Apply R M Casilla 1077. 18 2 5

TO LET—A well furnished sitting room and bedroom, with balconies to the street, in the house of an English family, use of bathroom with showerbath Apply San Martin 607 (altos). Terms moderate. 16 2 5

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The ENGLISH BOOK EXCHANGE IS NOW AT
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Between Cuyo and Corrientes
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95 fb4 xp

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand at
W. G. Martindale's
248—CALLE ESMERALDA—254
Old number 140 and 144

SERVANTS.

Irish Convent.
Ladies who require servants will please call at Calle Rio Bamba 698, corner Tucuman.
832 f16 xp 1w

WANTED a boy as apprentice, good wages given to smart intelligent lad. Apply 579 Corrientes, Black & Co. 809 30 xp

WANTED—Good cook in the house of a small family; one that would assist with housework preferred. S S S, this office. n69 3 xp

COOK or Housekeeper in bachelor's establishment, wanted situation as above. Apply G care of Rev. A B Pinchard, the Vicarage Lomas. 643 25 4

WANTED—A situation as wet nurse by a young married Irishwoman with baby nearly two months old; the advertiser is thoroughly healthy and clean skinned; advertiser would be glad of a situation in or about Buenos Aires or would give her services in return for passage to England. Address M O'Connor, Espeleta Meat Fabrica, House No. 208. n719 27 m4

WANTED—For going home with stock, two first-class English sheep men, with good recommendations. Piedad 650. n721 27 m7

WANTED—A good cook for two persons and who will help in some other work; must have good recommendations. Apply Arenales 970. n733 27 m4

COOK—A good man, who understands his business well, wants a situation; town preferred; highest references can be given. Apply K E, 420 Paseo de Julio. n731 27 m4

WANTED by English women a situation as housemaid or children's maid. Good dressmaker. Apply to Tucuman this office. 713 27 4

A Respectable Girl offers her services as housemaid or general servant in a small family; good references; town or suburbs preferred. Apply by letter to Salta this office. 708 27 4

FARMERS wanted for Formosa; a genuine chance for families with $300 capital. Colonizadora Argentina, 725 Maipu. n38 2 9

Situation wanted by respectable married couple (no children) as caretakers or otherwise, man is handy in or out-doors, wife is good housemaid or general servant, good references. Apply Echo this Office. 9 2 5

MAN COOK—Wanted a good plain cook, Wages 50 nats. Apply Azcuenaga 1038 7 2 5

COOK—Scotch or English good female cook required for an English family. Apply by letter to A Z this office. 6 2 5

YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as housemaid or waitress, or nurse for children out of arms. Apply Mary this office. 4 2 5

WANTED a cook willing to assist in housework. Apply 9 Suipacha, Belgrano, tram paid. 14 2 5

WANTED an experienced waitress and children's nurse, good wages paid, Ministro Ingles 847 between Juncal and 60 A. 21 2 5

WANTED—For camp, man and wife or mother and daughter to serve as cook and housemaid; North Americans preferred Apply 65 Calle Progreso, Flores. n26 2 9

WANTED—A female cook and a housemaid for Belgrano, Calle Tucuman 32, or to inquire Calle Tacuari 100, esquina Victoria. n32 2 3

WANTED—By respectable girl, situation as plain cook or housemaid in a small family. Apply Calle Charcas 4345. n28 2 5

WANTED—A respectable boy, from 12 to 14 years of age, for patios, etc. Apply 870 Calle Libertad. n40 2 5

NURSE wanted to go to England; passage in return for services. 344 Florida. n43 2 3

WANTED—A girl to take charge of an infant. Apply Quinta Cabanius, Calle Brown, esquina Ferro-Carril de la Provincia, Caballito. n54 2 5

SE NECESITA — Una cocinera inglesa con cama. Calle Belgrano 748. Sueldo $30. n52 2 5

NURSE wanted for two children in the suburbs; references required. Apply 344 Florida. n46 2 5

WANTED—Situation by a good female cook can give good references. Also a young girl would go as housemaid or waitress. Apply X Y Z, Ecuador 762. n53 2 5

WANTED—A general servant for a small family in Belgrano; must have references. Apply in first instance at 429 Cuyo, Buenos Aires, between 9 and 9.30 a.m. n56 2 5

TINSMITHS—Competent men are wanted to work in a meat preserving company. Apply to Juan O'Connor y Cia, San Martin 186. n48 2 10

SITUATIONS.

ACCOUNTANT—A thoroughly practical accountant, well up in railway and bank business, will be open for re-engagement after 31st of March next writes and speaks Spanish fluently. Communications to A B C, Casilla de Correo No. 37 Cordoba. n456 18 mar31

A Young Lady offers her services to teach English either in a school or private family; has had long experience and can present good testimonials. Address M F, Estacion Central, c/o E Larsen. n392 15 m15

GOVERNESS required for two girls in an English family in a camp town; subjects English, Spanish and music. Apply Marcos, this office. n587 22 m5

WANTED by a thoroughly competent man with a good knowledge of Spanish, engagement as Accountant or General Clerk shipping preferred, having had 12 years' experience in this branch; good testimonials. Apply Ley this office. 651 25 12

ENGINEER, of long experience in erection of saw and sugar mills, distillerys, bridge, gas and water works and hydraulic machinery seeks employment Appl Iron this office. n731 27 m4

WANTED a young lady about 18 or 20 years of age, educated in English, with good character, who will submit to housemanaging by a young person well instructed and good position Unnecessary to apply without good references. Apply by letter to A R Z this office. 3 2 5

GOVERNESS—Wanted by a lady a reengagement in the camp to teach English, French and music. no objection to go to the Banda Oriental. Address Ferns this office. 19 2 6

Collector
A collector, at present engaged in five commercial houses in this city, seeks another similar appointment; he also undertakes the keeping of books either for professional or commercial men. For particulars, etc, apply to Collector, this office. n44 2 5

WANTED by a young man position as clerk or any employment, speaks Spanish and English, good testimonials. General knowledge of office work. Address Zeta this office. 11 2 5

WANTED—To correspond with young lady pianist, can communicate good prospects; success sure. Address R Griswood, Mrs Marshall, 23 Calle Boedo. Lomas de Zamora. n706 27 m4

A Widow lady wishes for employment either as lady housekeeper or companion. Camp preferred. Address Devon. Office of Standard. 11 2 5

Retail business for sale, capable of great extension, giving 50 per cent profit. Apply at once Retail this office. 8 2 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINOS, Vinos, Vinos Frances—Aviso a los comerciantes que quieran hacerlos de primeras marcas y cualquier clase, con todas garantias y grandes utilidades. Dirigirse al señor Pastorello, Boulevard Entre Rios 357. n381 15 jy15

DINERO—Sobre alhajas, objectos de valor, Polizas del Monte de Piedad, y titulos; se adelanta Paraguay 1072. no 15 xp

PARTNER required with a small capital of 5 to 600 dollars; good profit, free from risk and under lender's control. Address in the first instance to Casilla del Correo No. 459, Ciudad. n727 27 m4

To Ladies
Miss A. Lynam (late fitter at Madame Mandutt's), ladies' and children's dress and mantle maker; latest fashions; perfect fit; very moderate prices; will call and take measures on receipt of letter. Calle Andes 162. n712 27 m27

FOR SALE Cheap—Five gilt cornices for curtains or doors. Apply Calle Artes 755. n734 27 m4

SADDLE HORSES for sale, on account of owner leaving the country: one imported chestnut gelding hunter, 15 3, up to any weight, will also run in harness; one bright bay mestizo, fast and showy; one pony, picaso, suitable for polo, quick and good jumper, also a dark bay mestizo, good saddle and carriage horse. J. H. Collins, Esquina Pavon and Zapiola, Belgrano. Casilla de Correo 1048 737 f 27 m 4

WANTED by a Scotch girl passage to England at end of March in return for services as Nurse, Lady's Attendant, or Assistant Stewardess, good sailor recommended. Apply Helen c/o Mrs Goodwin, 7 Moreno, Belgrano. 716 27 7

PASSAGE to England wanted. A lady can recommend a girl who has lived with her for nearly six years. Apply to Mrs. Greene, 127 Calle Zabala, Montevideo. 715 27 7

A respectable middle-aged man, very good looking and has lots of money, wishes to get married to a widow woman without children, before the winter, must be very clean and saving and pretty. Address by letter to 49 Caridad, Mike Dun. 707 27 4

To Captains, Agents etc. Wanted a passage to North American port, sailing vessel or steamer. Apply Jonathan this office. 704 27 m4

Well built English Dog Cart for sale, seats for four. Apply 3185 Calle Charcas. 709 27 m7

LESSONS in French, piano and hand work given by a lady. Apply Calle Charcas 844, Dept. No. 10. 700 27 m4

A. M. WAITE & Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, London, are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of South American produce. Advances made. Correspondence solicited n192 8 july8

Enamel Painting
Taught in four lessons; knowledge of drawing or painting not necessary. Miss Niese, Caballito, Rivadavia 5126. Any kind of painting taught. 653 25 m14

CARBON de Piedra para cocina a $36 los 1000 kilos. Tomos Drysdale y Cia, 438 Calle Moreno 476. 642 25 m8

MOST CENTRAL—A furnished room to let for single gentleman, 427 Calle Piedad, 2nd floor front. Apply at the Restaurant 385 Piedad. 639 25 5

Second hand clothes, boots etc. bought and sold Please apply by letter or personally to Michael, Cuyo 1058. 366 15 m15

STAYS Made to Measure — Madame Roux, 583 Calle Corrientes, has the honour to inform her numerous customers that she has just received from Paris a new style of corset which she can recommend for its elegance and strength. Her establishment has also many different styles in stock. "Fajas" made to order. 425 f 16 m 16

Mrs. Jenny Brand
First-class English
DRESSMAKER
416—Calle Santiago del Estero—416.
486 fb18 mh18

CEDULAS Serie A—Se desea comprar. Ocurrir Rivadavia 1227 (altos), de 10 a 5 p m. n562 20 28

Alfred J. Underwood, Broker.
Buys and sells houses and landed property.
Lends Money on Mortgage
All kinds of Commissions attended to
Office 368 Piedad (altos) room 11
156 spf xp

Notice
A fine billiard saloon, with two English and seven French tables, has been opened at Calle Victoria 648, Cafe Anglais, William G Gibelli, Manager. n586 23 m23

Entre Rios (Argentine) Extract Meat Co. —For sale, twenty £5 shares fully paid up. Offers to J H C, this office. n524 19 xp

SPANISH TAUGHT; system simple and rapid. Apply after 7 p.m., Calle Cordoba 1845. n695 26 m4

WANTED—A good secondhand travelling bag or portmanteau. Address, stating price, Bag, this office. n50 2 5

HOJALATEROS—Se necesitan para trabajar en una fabrica de conservacion de carnes. Ocurrir a Juan O'Connor y Cia, San Martin 186. n47 2 10

A PARTNER with $5000 wanted for a safe and profitable business in the centre. Further particulars by corresponding with Alm, this office. n37 2 9

CAPITAL wanted to develope an established negocio near Buenos Aires; all details to genuine enquirers who mean business. Apply Vapor, this office. n45 2 5

HAVANA Tobacco Plantation—A Cuban gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with it wishes to meet a partner having $15,000 capital, to make $134,000 in six months by a tobacco plantation; references exchanged. Address Mr Govin, 711 Calle Moreno, from 10 to 12 a.m. n57 2 5

TO OARSMEN—For sale, a new boat, fine and very light, with all accessories; can carry five people; price $400. For particulars Calle Cangallo 675. n29 2 5

THEODOLITE and Level, most exact, for sale for half their value; belong to an English engineer who has left for England. Libreria Europea de Arnoldo, Calle Florida 314. n25 2 5

AMATEURS—Gentlemen who now bring outdoor negatives from their holiday trips can get them properly finished by Adrian Lundstrom, 521 Cangallo, office 26. n36 2 5

Winners.
Pedro congratulates his subscribers on their good luck last meeting as a win and a place sent I have equally as good for next meeting (6 3 92) Terms $5 a meeting or $100 to end of season. Address Pedro, Casilla de Correo 1104. 20 2 5

For $1.80
Collars and cuffs changed, and shirts washed and would delivered in 24 hours. Madame Jacquet, laundress, Calle Paraguay 754. 30 mh2 ap2

HELLAPES—Vapor Ingles ha concluido su descarga en los depositos del Dique No. 1, Seccion 1ª y 3ª; la revisacion de las averias etc. se verificara en el dia de hoy 3 del corriente y mañana 4, de 1 a 4 p.m. C. M. HUERGO y CIA., agentes, Reconquista 425. 31 mh2 4

"LA INDEMNIZADORA"
Compañia de Seguros
No habiendo tenido lugar la Asamblea convocada para el 26 de Febrero de 1892, se cita por tercera y ultima vez a los Sres. Accionistas para al Viernes 4 de Marzo a las 4 de la tarde, en las oficinas de la Compañia, Calle Rivadavia 731, altos.
Orden del Dia:
1°. Tratar y resolver sobre la memoria anual y el balance correspondiente al ejercicio de 1891.
2°. Eleccion de dos directores y un suplente y nombrar el sindico y su suplente.
Buenos Aires, 27 de Febrero de 1892.
EL GERENTE.
718 jb27 mh4

SPLENDID BARGAINS
AT THE
BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM
78—SUIPACHA—78
We have now in stock a large assortment of splendid furniture, which affords an excellent opportunity for persons furnishing their houses to supply themselves with a superior class of goods at bankrupt prices: we are constantly receiving fresh supplies from some of the best families here, and we have now in our Emporium 3 superior dining room suites solid walnut and oak, one of which has Morocco covered chairs; 6 fine bedroom suites of very superior quality and workmanship, 1 set of brocatelle bed curtains, various other cornices and curtains, 4 dz. dining chairs, 18 fancy sala chairs, dining tables, chandaliers, oil paintings, book cases, 1 set single harness, 2 crysteleras, 1 walnut sideboard, 1 elegant French bedroom suite inlaid with bronze, all of which must be closed out immediately regardless of value.
78—SUIPACHA—78

FOR SALE — English dogcart, second hand saddle and bridle, also a side saddle, complete. Rix, 384 Maipu. n39 2 5

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.
A requisition having been presented to the Committee, in conformity with Rule 8, a Special General Meeting of Members will be held at the School-Room of St. John's Church, by kind permission of the Rev. Pelham Ogle, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1892, at 5 p.m., to take into consideration the following proposals, viz:
1st. That the Open Lawn Tennis Tournament announced to be held on the Cricket Ground shall not take place there.
2nd. That although Ladies are permitted, by courtesy, to play Lawn Tennis and other games, on one day in the week, on the Cricket Ground, this privilege may be withdrawn by the Committee at any time.
3rd. That the Committee has acted altogether beyond its sphere in admitting (a) an Open Tournament to all comers (b) Mixed Doublec and Singles for Ladies and/or Gentlemen.
The Meeting will at the same time be asked to elect a Captain, in the place of Mr. James Gifford, who has resigned, also to elect Suplentes.
N.B.—Rule 8 reads as follows: "A Special General Meeting may be called by the Committee, or at the request of not less than twenty members, on notice being given in writing to the Secretary. The meeting shall be called by advertisement in one English newspaper, and by notice on the board of the Club in which shall be stated the object for which the meeting is called. This notice shall appear for at least ten days prior to the date of meeting."
A. LACE
Hon. Sec.
33 2 15

CHAS. C. CUMMING
SHIP BROKER,
Land and Estate Broker and General Commission Agent,
Bahia Blanca.
91 j4 j5 93

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10m2 m2

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22 m2 xp

Moulsdale, Thomas & Co.
Accountants, Auditors and Liquidators.
650-Calle Piedad-650
Buenos Ayres
48 f4 m4

The Dictionary of Statistics.
Just published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, Ludgate Hill, London, price £1 11s 6d, the enlarged edition of this work by Michael G. Mulhall F.S.S.; it forms a volume of 640 double-column pages, super royal octavo, bound in cloth, with 10 full page plates printed in colors. It is uniform in type and appearance with Chambers' Encyclopædia, and is the largest and most comprehensive work on statistics yet published in any language, embracing 3,350 subjects and all countries. The principal subjects are:—

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M. G. & E. T. Mulhall.
December 18th 1891.

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